

# NANTUNGCHOW

## "The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtze River valley.

**Population of city**  
**150,000**

**Population of district**  
**1,500,000**

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

- 1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.
- 2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.
- 3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.
- 4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.
- 5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.
- 6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.
- 7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.
- 8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.
- 9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.
- 10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.
- 11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of \$300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

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*S. S. Da Deh* —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

*S. S. Da Sung* —Leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

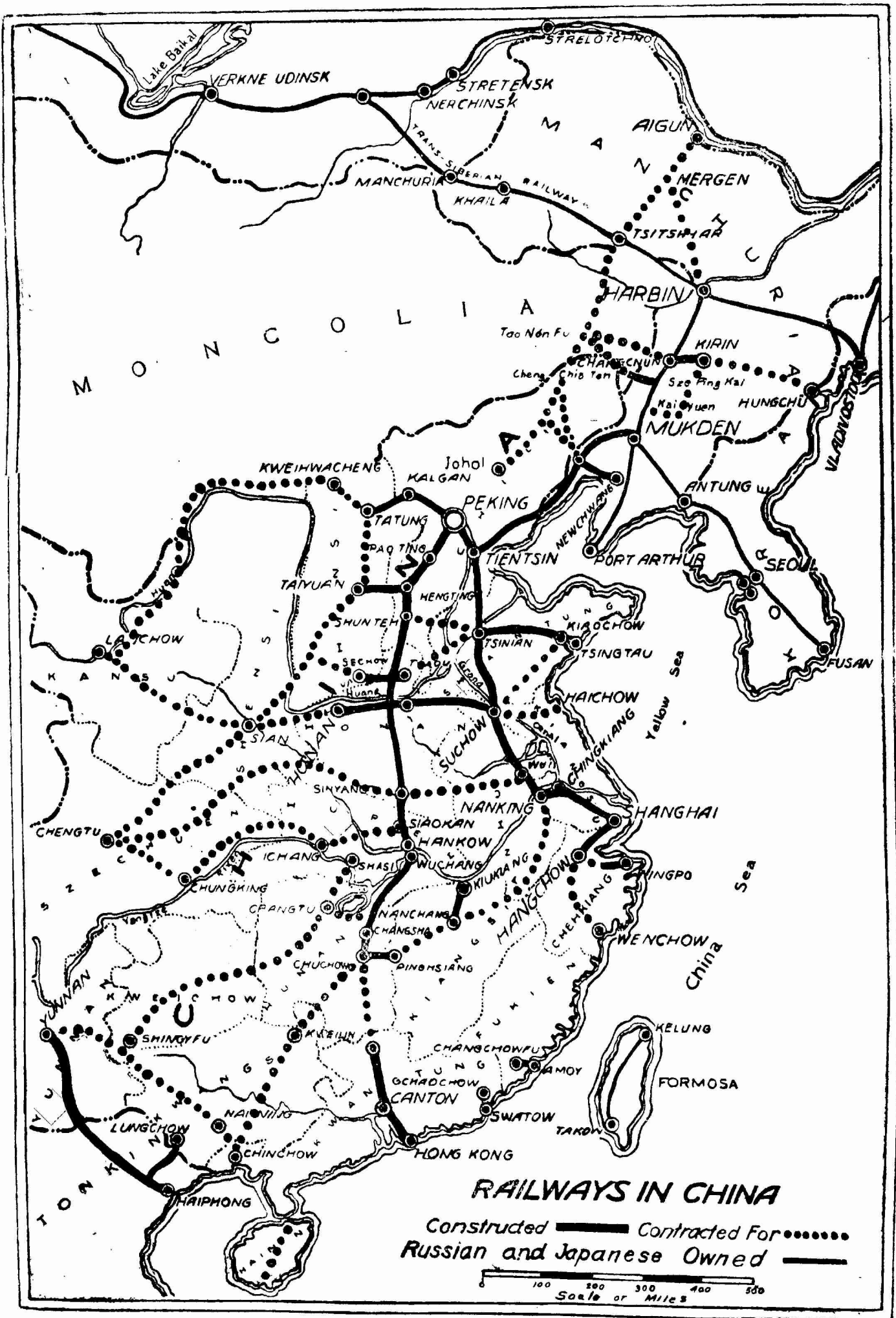
*S. S. Da Chi*

These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

**THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

*Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,*  
**CHINA**





# 密勒氏評論報

## MILLARD'S

# REVIEW

## OF THE FAR EAST

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THERE IS MORE THAN one way of observing a Day of National Humiliation and it is right that the way that Mr. Tan Kah-kee has seen fit to adopt this year should be noticed in this issue of the *Review* since it bears the date, May 7. Mr. Tan is the patriot and philanthropist—one of China's "returned" philanthropists—who has provided the funds and the energy behind the new university at Amoy, which was formally opened on April sixth. At this opening Mr. Tan himself made a speech that deserves to be read in every school in China. Mr. Tan is evidently a modest gentleman with whole-hearted convictions. "The population of the United States," he said in his speech, "is only one-fourth that of our own country; but in the United States there are over 500 universities. The population of our ten southwestern provinces is double that of the United States. It pains me to know that, outside of the institutions established by foreigners, not one privately endowed university exists." Mr. Tan has things to say about the expenditure of government funds, but he does not avoid the issue by putting the blame on the officials and letting it go at that. He brings their duty home to the wealthy men of his country. He does not say that it pains him to know that the government is not creating universities. What pains him is that private endowments are not more generous. "Every one knows," he continues, "that education is the sole means of saving a nation. We want education to be universal; we want men specially trained." Mr. Tan does not believe that the salvation of the country lies in adding a few more men to the ranks of the educated or in presenting to a small group a taste for a refined and leisurely enjoyment of life. He wants universal education and men trained for useful work. His speech shows a more rugged and more practical view of education than is usually expressed in this country.

If education is the salvation of a nation—education of the right sort, of course—then, says Mr. Tan in effect, why not have more of it even if the rich have to pay for it. Among other things, Mr. Tan begged the pardon of his hearers for the delay in getting plans under way and especially for the delay in beginning building operations. He assured them that things were now ready and that “it is now decided to commence the work on the Day of National Disgrace in May.” This is Mr. Tan’s way of observing the day and it is not easy to think of a better.

**C**HINA CAN NO LONGER be free from the modern evil of labor strikes. Signs of their coming are numerous. Chinese laborers are demanding better working conditions, higher pay and shorter working hours. Those who can read are devouring all the news from Europe and America about the various labor strikes and the general labor movement. To their illiterate fellow craftsmen they verbally explain the importance of the labor situation abroad and hold out the hope of their becoming a power in China in the future. Labor Day in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow and other cities, a holiday formerly unknown to Chinese workmen, was elaborately celebrated. One of the appeals issued by labor leaders to the working classes on Labor Day was full of significance, giving an indication of what they will soon demand from their employers. It has been alarming to the promoters of industry in China, who still believe that they can handle the workmen in the same way their forefathers were accustomed to. The appeal, which has caused some consternation, is somewhat to this effect: “Work for eight hours. The laborers are in a piteous and miserable condition. We work in places which are no better than hell. We recollect the sufferings of laborers of civilized nations, but they have gained what they demanded. We should have eight hours’ work, eight hours’ recreation and eight hours’ rest. We must struggle to get this. All merchants, journalists, educationalists, and awakened brothers and sisters should support us in gaining this great change of life. Awaken quickly! Awaken quickly!” The demand of an eight hour working day is generally viewed by those who are well acquainted with conditions in China as unreasonable. It will be too big a reduction from the twelve or fourteen hour day to be made without having an undesirable effect. While conservative employers know not what to do with the new situation, enlightened industrial captains have already taken measures to give those who are laboring for them what the latter may reasonably demand in the near future, and this anticipation of workmen’s wishes tends to preserve the cordial relationships between employers and

employees and to eliminate the possibility of strikes.

**I**T is foreseen that there will be much friction between the laborers and the police as the labor movement grows. It is the duty of the police to maintain order, and the laborers find it often expedient to resort to violent means to attain their objectives. A very few Chinese police chiefs appreciate the gravity of the labor situation and are capable of dealing with it in a satisfactory manner. General Yang I-te, Police Commissioner for Chihli, who has been in charge of police affairs in that province for the last twenty years, is one of the few. The method he employed in the settlement of the recent strikes in the collieries of the Kailan Mining Administration at Tangshan allays rather than intensifies the friction, and shows that he has a correct understanding of the situation. As soon as he learned of the labor trouble breeding at Tangshan, he despatched several hundred picked policemen to the scene. The strikers modified their menacing attitude when they saw the sudden and unexpected appearance of the police, and became more reasonable in their demands for higher wages. The swiftness of the movement of General Yang’s force impressed them strongly, and was responsible for the final settlement of the difference. If the Kailan Mining Administration had tried to follow the regular procedure by making representations to the Civil Governor through the British Consul-General of Tientsin and then through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, there was possibility that the strikers might have committed themselves to such an extent that they could not withdraw from the position they had taken no matter how unreasonable it might be and consequently both parties would have had to suffer gravely when a compromise became out of question. General Yang, however, did not stop with the arrangement of a compromise between the employers and the employees. After having restored order, he made proposals to the management of the administration to provide educational facilities for children of the laborers, to solve their housing problem, to devise a system whereby the laborers’ grievances might receive proper and prompt attention, and for a restraint from interference with local customs, for which the Chinese people have great reverence, by foreign engineers, to have the sick and disabled properly cared for, and to have a correct wage schedule made and enforced. He then made clear to the workmen that he would accord them protection if they are law-abiding and that otherwise he would see to it that foreigners, who are developing China’s industrial resources and are reasonable in dealing with them, are immune from labor troubles. General Yang’s swift action has prevented several strikes in the

Kailan collieries from further development and saved for both parties millions of dollars. He did not coerce the striking laborers to return to work, but reasoned with them with his police force left in the background. Chinese laborers, as a rule, are amenable to reasoning, and General Yang has succeeded in his mission. The friction between the police and the strikers is present, but if the police heads know how to remove it, it disappears and a serious industrial situation is averted. This should be one of the ways of combatting the evil of labor strikes in China.

**T**HE LATEST NEWS from Tientsin with regard to the military conference of the three High Inspecting Commissioners, controlling eight provinces, is reassuring. Whatever misunderstandings that may have existed between the leading military authorities of China have been partially removed. General Tsao Kun, of Chihli and General Chang Tso-ling, of Manchuria, have been expressing mutual admiration. General Wang Chan-yuan, High Inspecting Commissioner of Hunan and Hupeh, arrived in Tientsin on April 25, to take an active part in the re-establishment of friendly relationships which alone can assure peace and order for North and Central China. The leaders of the three sections of the country have now been able to arrive at an understanding on several questions of primary importance. They are congratulating themselves upon their being able to assemble at one place and to deliberate. If they can come together oftener the chance of misunderstanding each other will be reduced to the minimum. The hope has been feverently expressed by the people, and by well-wishers of China, that upon their return to their provinces they will not forget the meeting in Tientsin and allow their previous unpleasant feelings to revive. It is expected that the political atmosphere will remain clear for the next five months at least. During this breathing space, the constructive statesmen of the country may have an opportunity to concentrate their attention upon the solution of the urgent problems, the most difficult of which relates to finance. Before the termination of the Tientsin conference it is anticipated that the Prime Minister, General Chin Yun-peng, whose official position the three High Inspecting Commissioners have determined to maintain, will succeed in securing some definite support from them for his plan of cutting down military expenses. If the support is sincerely given and if there is no change of their minds on the matter, Prime Minister Chin may be able to accomplish much in the interest of the country.

**I**T has been definitely decided that the present Cabinet must be kept by all means. If

there should be any reorganization of it, only the Minister of Navy, Admiral Sah Chung-ping, and the Minister of Education, Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, will be allowed to resign, and all the other Ministers will remain at their posts. Perhaps the Minister of Finance, Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, will also retire. In that case, someone who enjoys the confidence of the three military leaders will get the portfolio. At one time it was thought that Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, an able financier, would be appointed his successor in the event of Mr. Chow's resignation being accepted. The offer of the post was made to Mr. Pan, but he has declined it. It is said that he has more work to do in his present position than he has time for, and wishes to have some one who is less busy to head the Ministry. The position of Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, was once shaken, but Generals Chang, Tsao and Wang have realized the impossibility of getting a successor for him, who is able to manage communications affairs so well as Mr. Yeh, and have considered it inexpedient to let him retire at a moment when one of the best brains of China is needed at the head of the Ministry of Communications. These decisions of the Tientsin Conference are salutary. The organization of a new cabinet at this time would disquiet the minds of the people. It would increase China's financial difficulties, as the new Cabinet members, being fresh and inexperienced in their offices, would not be able to master the details of their duties in a short time, and would necessarily have to leave important affairs undone. Since the decision of maintaining the *status quo* of the existing cabinet has been made generally known in Peking, members and staffs of the different ministries are taking a renewed interest in their assigned work, and appear to be forgetting for the moment the undesirable prospect of having to accept the uniform rate of one hundred dollars a month as their salaries in the not distant future if government finances are not improved. At the same time the monarchical rumor is dying a natural death. The government in Peking has been able to convince the public of its inaccuracy.

**O**THER results of the conference in Tientsin are said to be the discovery of the means to relax the financial stringency, the location of the responsibility for the recovery of Urga, the procuring of necessary support for the execution of the retrenchment policy, and the partial agreement on the necessity of the disbandment of troops. In this connection, a Peking news agency reports that with the cooperation of the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Finance is issuing \$5,000,000 in special treasury bonds to tide over the financial difficulties, that General Chang has accepted the



full responsibility for the Mongolian settlement, either by peaceful or other means provided that the government gives him funds and munitions, that the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications will find the wherewithal to carry out the original program for a parliamentary election, that the government will actually put into effect the retrenchment policy so that the monthly military and administrative expenses might be reduced to \$5,000,000. and that General Wang Chan-yuan has undertaken to negotiate with the representatives of Szechuen, Kweichow, Hunan and Yunnan in Wuchang for their resumption of allegiance to Peking and to bring such pressure to bear upon Kwangtung as to make its further opposition to the Central government futile. The most interesting of this series of decisions concerns the part played by General Wang in the attempt to effect the unification of China. Leaders of the four Southwestern provinces, tired of the continued civil strife, have all sent their delegates to General Wang to negotiate for peace with Peking, and this gives him a peculiarly strong position in his dealings with the Central government. Unquestionably he knows the conditions these provinces will ask upon rejoining the union. In fact, before his departure from Wuchang for North China he had a conference with representatives of the provinces and their general condition was the grant of funds by Peking, although some leaders in Szechuen had the impertinency to ask the Central government to order out of their province General Lin Jen-hao, a loyal commander, as a preliminary to their declaration of loyalty for North China.

## Fight for Woman Suffrage in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

**C**HINESE women of progressive minds and strong will-power are asserting themselves positively. The wife of the *Hutukatu*, or Living Buddha, in the Gobi Desert has declared herself to be "Emperor of All Mongolia" in the rebellion against Peking. School girls and their mothers in the province of Kwangtung have issued a nationwide call for support for the movement to obtain for women the electoral power and the positions of magistrates. Their sisters in other provinces are showing sympathy in the struggle for equality. Female suffrage is coming to China.

Little does the public know how strong the movement is which has been recently launched in Kwangtung for woman suffrage. The counterpart of the movement will be seen in other sections of the country in the near future if the present speed at which Chinese women are progressing educationally is maintained. Gradually but steadily Chinese men are yielding, considering it inevitable that members of the opposite sex will sooner or latter get an upper hand of them in the eternal struggle between the two sexes, first for equality and then for supremacy, first in domestic relationships and then in public affairs.

Kwangtung leads in the new movement. Since the expulsion from that province of the Kwangsi troops and the return of Kwangtung troops, the cry for equality from the women in Canton and other southern cities has become louder and louder, echoed and reechoed from one end to the other of the province. It has enthused many of those who have hitherto been patiently and servily attending to their domestic affairs over the prospect of becoming leaders of China and standing in the front rank along with husbands, fathers and brothers. The struggle of the women for advancement has already had some of the desired effects.

As a first step the normal schools for men admitted girls to take their courses. This innovation of coeducation was quickly followed by the employment of women as conductors and ticket collectors on the Kwangsan Railway. Before the anti-woman suffragists could have recovered from the shock of having to deal with "railwaywomen," the Senate of the twice dissolved Parliament then sitting in Canton proposed the engagement of women secretaries to do legislative work.

In the month of March, various women's unions with a total membership of several thousands, realizing the coming opportunity of pushing themselves ahead and coming into the public limelight, petitioned Mr. Chen, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, to throw open all the high and primary schools for boys in the province for girls also to attend. Following this, a more radical suggestion was offered by a Twentieth Century idealist that the girls' schools should reciprocate by admitting boys and men to their class rooms. Some went even as far as to propose the omission of the word "girl's" in front of the word "school" in order to obliterate the distinction between female and male institutions of learning.

Truly, things are moving rapidly. The new ideas and ideals have proved popular within a short while. The Cantonese women, not satisfied with the privilege of coeducation and the employment of their fellow sisters as railway conductors and ticket collectors, have demanded the right to be district rulers and to participate in the district elections. Some of them have aspired to be members of the Provincial Assembly. Their aspiration is, however, doomed to failure, for the moment at least. And why?

The majority of men in China are unable readily reconcile themselves to the new and changing situation so readily. They are opposing any scheme whereby they may be compelled to share the administration of public affairs with the weaker sex. But there are a few exceptions. The exceptions include Dr. Sun Wen, "President of China"; Civil Governor Chen, and their associates. Since the beginning of his public career, Dr. Sun has always been in full sympathy with the aspirations of modern women, and is generally known as an advocate of woman suffrage.

To do what he preaches, Dr. Sun a few years ago had a woman secretary, a returned student from the United States of America, and a suffragette as his adopted daughter. In the First Revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the Republic, he had a woman regiment organized against the conservative Manchus. There is a slight doubt, however that his own and his compatriots' sympathy is according to the movement for women's advancement an added support.

A brief account of the endeavors of Cantonese women to obtain the elective franchise and the right to hold public offices may be of some interest to students of sociology and future historians alike. Incidentally, it indicates that the Chinese suffragettes

are no less militant than their Occidental sisters in Europe and America, that the fight for equality and the recognition of their rightful claim will be a prolonged one, and that before they are triumphant they will have to do much canvassing and propaganda work. The task for Western women to secure the voting power is hard, and the task for Oriental women to obtain it is even harder.

The suffrage movement in Canton was in the nature of an undercurrent at its inception, but it began to receive public attention when a bill was introduced in the Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung in which the qualifications of voters in the district elections were defined. The bill, as first drafted under the influence of Governor Chen, could be interpreted as conferring the right of suffrage upon women, containing as it did no provision confining that right to male citizens of the Republic.

Conservative members of the Assembly, however, had their way, and the bill was subsequently so amended that there was no possibility of the Chinese women claiming the right of suffrage by virtue of it. Various women's unions objected, and submitted to the Assembly an argumentative petition, strongly worded, to the following effect:

"Article 2 of the Constitution states that the sovereignty of the Republic of China originates in the whole body of the citizens. Chinese women are citizens of the Republic and are therefore entitled to the enjoyment of the rights as mentioned in Article 5 of the Constitution. Nor do the regulations for the self-government of *hsien* districts and the regulations for the election of magistrates specify that only men were eligible for holding public offices and participating in the election. Well and good. But we have recently heard that the Assembly has modified these regulations in such a way that we women have been deprived of our right to vote and hold public offices. In this you have violated the Constitution. And you are thus no better than the unlawful government in North China. Within this lawful territory, no unlawful act can be tolerated. Therefore we command you to do away with amendments."

On March 28, when the amended bill was to be presented for approval, several hundred suffragettes assembled in the visitors' galleries of the hall of the Provincial Assembly. On that day, seventy members were present. The two sides eyed each other with indignation and there was no love lost between them. Shortly afterward, delegates of the women's union learned that the more conservative members of the Assembly were responsible for the objectionable amendment, giving as their reason for it the physical unfitness of women to hold important official positions and exercise the right of suffrage. This information enraged them, and the more militant of suffragettes rushed from the galleries into the meeting hall and urged the members of the Assembly to waive the technicality of referring the bill to an examination committee for study and thrash out the issue in their presence at once.

Many of the legislators protested against this unnecessary interference in the legislative work and tried to make their voices of protest heard, but they were rudely brushed aside and given no chance to speak. Ling Chao-nan, in the midst of vociferous discussions, called attention to Article 8 of the regulations of the Assembly prohibiting visitors interfering with proceedings of the Assembly, and Article 9 refusing their admittance to the hall, and requested the speaker to enforce these rules.

One woman, in the gallery, cried: "Beat this lawless legislator." Feng Ho-ching demanded in anger the adjournment of the meeting. The suffragettes mistook this for a signal to expel them from the hall by forcible means, and accepted the imaginary challenge to a fist fight. Feng naturally became the target of attack, and many members of the Assembly retreated to the rest rooms for protection.

In the meantime, the suffragettes had sent telephone calls for reinforcements from the girls' schools, while the members of the Assembly requested the protection of soldiers. The Civil Governor to whom the application for protection was made by the legislators gave a provoking reply. "I have already asked you," he said, "to pass the bill without amendments and let women have the right of suffrage. Failing to discern the tendency of the time, you have ignored my sentiment and I can not help you out of the embarrassment. Be manly and face the inevitable."

By that time, the Assembly Hall was in complete possession of the women intruders, one of whom occupied the speaker's chair, rang the bell and called the meeting to order. The discussion of how to punish the delinquent legislators commenced. The real speaker was dumb-founded and forced to witness an unprecedented sight, while the police were helpless. One M. P. having a greater nerve than all the others stole out of his hiding place and wrote on the blackboard a few characters laying the blame for the disturbance upon the speaker.

The suffragettes present protested against this accusation and said that the speaker, who was in favor of the movement, was a good man. Tears were shed in profusion by some, and hysterical sounds were made to emphasize their point of view. Amidst this comic opera effect, Miss Tun Wen-fang emerged, mounted the platform, and announced that M. P. Feng had broken her wrists and injured her face, and demanded that he be delivered to them to be adequately dealt with.

After having established their control over the Assembly Hall, representatives of the women's unions began to disperse announcing that they were not yet through with the members of the Assembly and would return on the following Wednesday. They then paraded to the office of the Military government to demand the prosecution of the guilty M. P.s for ill-treating them. The next place they visited was the office of the Civil Governor, who received them cordially and told them that if the Assembly should fail to pass the bill in its original form he would return it for reconsideration.

On March 29, a mass meeting was held in the building of the Kwangsi Guild, attended by several thousand women who carried such banners as, "Long live Director General Sun Wen", "Long live Civil Governor Chen", and "Long live the suffrage movement." Chang Chi, former Speaker of the Senate, and Hsia Yinpei, another supporter of the movement, spoke to the gathering. They referred at a great length to women suffrage as a part of the political program of the Kuo Min Tang (a political party) from the beginning of its organization. Mrs. Chang Hai-chiao, the first and only member of an extraordinary Parliament at Canton in the first year of the Republic, said that at the time when the Kuo Min Tang bent its energy upon the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, Chinese women played no small part and rendered no little assistance.

After the speeches, the suffragettes sallied forth and paraded the streets. As they marched on, they distributed a circular, the gist of which was that men



and women were both citizens, that whatever rights men possessed women should also have, that for a thousand years women have suffered immensely, and that "we are determined to get what is ours." They passed by the office of the Civil Governor and finally reached the Assembly when a meeting was going on. As they were not admitted to the hall, they asked that the speaker talk to them. The speaker was obliged to receive them. From him they demanded the turning over of the members of the Assembly who had attacked them for punishment and an apology for the insult by firing fire crackers.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, they started to return home, their demands not being complied with, and they being obliged to be satisfied with the promise of Speaker Chung Hsin, to do his best in helping attain their object. Some, however, went to the Yamen of the Civil Governor, and thanked him for his assistance by school songs and yells. Then they went to thank Director General Sun Wen. Dr. Sun inquired of the size of their membership. The reply was that they had a membership of five thousand. Smiling, Dr. Sun remarked: "If you can increase your membership to say 500,000, you would not meet another failure. You should still work hard in order to make the movement a success."

"The modern tendency of governments," said Speaker Chung, "is drifting towards the equality of men and women. England, the United States, Russia, Germany, France, Norway, Portugal, Denmark and Sweden, have either completely or partially given to their women the right of suffrage. Should the Chinese women be insufficiently educated or not well qualified for the right, we can put some limitation thereon. For instance, electors must be graduates of primary schools and only high school graduates can be eligible for election to be members of district legislatures."

Notwithstanding the demonstrations and protests of the suffragettes and the warning of supporters of the movement like Governor Chen and Director General Sun, the Provincial Assembly passed the amended bill at a meeting on April 1, thereby disappointing thousands of Cantonese women in their hope to be magistrates and district electors. Speaker Chung has declared—perhaps insincerely—that he will resign from the chairmanship in view of his inability to fulfil the promise he made to the suffragettes of pushing through the matter in accordance with their wish. Undaunted, the progressive women of Kwangtung are now appealing in a circular to the whole country for support.

## Mr. Lansing on the Shantung Settlement

BY C. F. REMER

**W**HEN Mr. Lansing's book was dealt with in a recent article the Shantung settlement was reserved for separate discussion. Shantung has played so large a part in American objections to the treaty of peace with Germany, it is of such importance in marking a new stage in America's Far Eastern relations and it is of such interest to Americans who are in touch with China that few will question the desirability of separate discussion.

In America the popular conclusion about the Shantung decision was, and for that matter still is, that the decision was plainly wrong, that there was no justice in it. This feeling that the decision was morally indefensible was expressed by General Bliss of the American Commission in a letter which Mr.

Lansing prints in full. "It can't be right," said General Bliss, "to do wrong even to make peace." The General was writing for Mr. Lansing and Mr. Henry White, his colleagues, as well as for himself. Here we have the opinion that later became the popular one in America expressed within twenty-four hours and by three of the five American commissioners. President Wilson must surely have felt some doubt at this time as to whether or not the American Senate and the American people would ever consent to the ratification of the treaty.

"In my opinion" said Mr. Lansing in a note made in Paris at the time, "it would be better to let Japan stay out of the League than to abandon China and surrender our prestige in the Far East—." Elsewhere we are told that "some of them considered whether or not they ought to resign or give notice that they would not sign the treaty if the articles concerning Shantung appeared." Mr. Lansing makes it perfectly clear that there was prompt and vigorous objection to the Shantung decision among the Americans at Paris and that the language of the objectors was much the same as that which we can now say expresses the common opinion in America.

When once the reader understands Mr. Lansing's position he desires, if he is interested in the Shantung question at all, to find the answers to two important questions. The first of these questions is: How did Mr. Lansing arrive at his conclusion about the justice of the Shantung decision?, and the second is: How does he explain the fact that President Wilson was finally brought to consent to the decision?

The answer to the first of these questions is not the answer that one expects. Mr. Lansing was for a long time a trusted official of the State Department and was for some years Secretary of State. He must have been during all this time a close student of America's Far Eastern policies. He must have followed the steps that have, one by one, made America's position what it is. He must have studied with the information and the documents before him the Open Door policy and its results, the various American proposals about Manchuria and the Manchurian railways, the significance of the Anglo-Japanese treaties of alliance, the Root-Takahira agreement and the whole matter of the relations between the United States and Japan. He took part in the negotiations over the last of the American understandings with Japan, the Lansing-Ishii agreement. He knew the full significance of the Twenty-one Demands and of the other evidences of Japanese policy in China. He knew the circumstances under which America entered Siberia as the military partner of Japan and he must know the whole of the tangled history of the negotiations which have left Japan in Siberia after the American withdrawal. It was to be expected that Mr. Lansing, knowing these things and able, as few men in the world are, to give them their proper proportion, would come to his conclusion about the Shantung decision after a full and frank discussion of America's Far Eastern relations and that his objections to the Shantung decision would be so illuminated by comment and explanation as to give to the world his own opinion about Japanese-American relations and his own convictions about the policy he believed America ought to pursue in China.

The reader expects this, but he is disappointed. What Mr. Lansing gives us is the technical analysis of an international lawyer. Such an analysis is, of course, important. If China's case, viewed entirely from the angle of legal technicalities, was a good one, as the Chinese claimed, that fact is worth knowing. Mr. Lansing believes that it was. The essential

reasons given for arriving at this decision were that the German rights had gone out of existence when China declared war, that the language of the Twenty-one Demands showed that Japan did not consider that her conquest transferred the title to her and that the agreements of 1915 and 1918 between Japan and China were not valid because of the circumstances under which they were made. This case is probably a better one than can be made for Japan. What is more, Mr. Lansing tells us that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo answered the Japanese claims so ably that "he simply overwhelmed the Japanese with his argument." The Japanese themselves were so much impressed with Dr. Koo's statement that one of their delegates called upon Mr. Lansing the next day and tried to destroy the favorable effect of Dr. Koo's speech by declaring that Japanese feeling was intense and that the United States would be blamed if the German rights in Shantung were returned directly to China.

Mr. Lansing, then, came to his conclusion about the Shantung decision after a legal examination of the case and he does not emphasize other than legal considerations. In fact, he believes that other considerations should have been excluded, for he remarks about the other powers that "there can be little doubt that political, and possibly commercial, interests influenced the attitude of the European Powers in regard to the Shantung Question."

No one who knows the history of Far Eastern diplomacy doubts this in the least; and, since this was the case, Mr. Lansing, it might be supposed, would enter upon some discussion of the political considerations that he believes would have justified the United States in making the Shantung question a definite issue, as would have been the situation had Mr. Lansing's conclusions become the basis of American action.

The second question proposed is this: How does Mr. Lansing explain the fact that President Wilson was finally brought to consent to the Shantung decision?

In the first place Mr. Lansing does not believe that President Wilson differed from his colleagues as to the justice of the Chinese claims. This indicates Mr. Lansing's method of approach. He is concerned not with an explanation of the method by which President Wilson was brought to see the justice of Japan's claims, but with an explanation of the fact that the President agreed to those claims when he did not believe them to be just. That he would have preferred to see a different settlement of the Shantung question President Wilson himself admitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is reasonable to conclude that Mr. Lansing is right in his opinion that he and the President were not far apart in their conclusions.

The explanation of President Wilson's final position is not much different from the explanations that President Wilson himself has offered. President Wilson, we are told, consented to the Japanese claims "to avoid Japan's declining to enter the League of Nations," "to save the League of Nations," and again that President Wilson believed "that the Japanese withdrawal from the Conference would prevent the formation of the League."

Mr. Lansing, on the other hand, did not believe that Japan would withdraw even if the Shantung settlement were not to its liking. At Paris, Japan was for the first time accepted as a world power and, says Mr. Lansing, "the Japanese delegates would not have run the risk of losing this position by adopting the course pursued by the Italians."

No one who was not close to the events at Paris during the last days of April, 1919, can judge whether Mr. Lansing was right, but his opinion strikes the student of Far Eastern affairs as a reasonable one.

But Mr. Lansing goes further in his theory that President Wilson sacrificed everything for the League Covenant. He gave up the freedom of the seas to keep England in, he entered into a treaty with France to keep France in and to get her to accept the League without drastic modification, and finally he agreed to the Shantung award to keep Japan in. This theory would be conclusive but for the Italian case. If President Wilson was willing to sacrifice everything for the League Covenant why did he not sacrifice his objections to the Italian possession of Fiume? Here is a question that Mr. Lansing does not answer, though an attempt at an answer would seem almost unavoidable.

The answer probably is that Italy did not have in writing the consent of two other great powers to her claims. Fiume was not claimed in the Pact of London. Japan, on the other hand, did have such consent in writing and signed by England and France, among others. If President Wilson agreed to the Shantung award against his convictions it was probably done not to keep Japan at Paris but to win the support of Japan and France and England. To put the matter in another way, since Italy and Japan and France and England were four of the five great powers President Wilson may be said to have agreed in order to keep himself and the American Commission at Paris. The historian of the future will probably ask why President Wilson stayed in Paris, not why he compromised to keep others there.

Mr. Lansing deserves the thanks of all Americans who have a regard for the good name of their country for refusing to say that President Wilson gave Shantung to Japan. He makes it quite clear that President Wilson's reluctant consent was won for the settlement that was made. No more damaging statement concerning America's part in the Paris Conference has been allowed to pass unchallenged than the one, so frequently made, that President Wilson gave the German rights in a Chinese province to the Japanese. The statement has appeared from time to time in the newspapers of the Far East. The probable explanation is that others who were more directly responsible find it convenient to place the responsibility upon the shoulders of an American statesman, and that Americans, forgetting the good name of their country in the bitterness of partisan feelings, have not spoken out as they should. President Wilson, as is again made clear by Mr. Lansing, *did not give Shantung to Japan*. He consented to the award only when it was plain to him that he could not stand out against Japan as he did against Italy; and he could not stand out against Japan, in all probability, because Japan had the written consent of two other of the great powers at the conference at the time. Whatever we may think of the Shantung settlement, it is plain that England, France and Japan are responsible for it.

The comments that have been made will not deter any interested student from getting at Mr. Lansing's book and reading it for himself. There remains but one duty to Mr. Lansing, which is to advise the general reader to get hold of a copy of the book and come to his own conclusions about the matters of disagreement between President Wilson and his Secretary of State.



## An Inside Story of the Tientsin Conference

BY D. KAYES

**N**EWSPAPERS these days are full of rumors about the Tientsin Conference. Recently many reports have been circulated that the Manchurian War Lord was contemplating a monarchical restoration. Others discredited this rumor, but maintained that, anyhow, important changes in the Peking government would soon be brought about. One of the most likely deductions from the latter was the belief that the Cabinet would be reorganized. When, on the contrary, General Chang declared against all rumors about the monarchical restoration and pledged his support to the Chin Cabinet, the rumor-mongers were at a loss to know what statements they might make that would be as exciting as those they circulated at first.

Since Chang Hsun's *coup d'état* in 1918, the Metropolitan population has become abnormally sensitive to incredible rumors. They fail to see the true relations between Chang Tso-lin and the Peking government, but will predict fearful catastrophes whenever they hear of his approach to the capital. In fact, quite a few families living in the West and South Cities began to deposit their valuables with foreign banks when the "Whiskered General" unexpectedly—that is, unexpectedly, from their point of view—arrived at Tientsin.

Even now the papers are publishing statements which alternately affirm and deny their former reports. Today the Minister of Finance or Communications is going to resign; tomorrow, he is not; and the day after, he is going to resign again. Similarly with the coming of General Wang Chan-yuan, about which many contradictory reports have been circulated that are hardly worth the time of reading them. In this dense and electrified atmosphere, such nonchalant remarks as the following come therefore as a great relief:—

"There is really no conference at all at Tientsin. The Big Chiefs have merely had some *tete-a-tetes* to explain away certain unimportant misunderstanding between themselves. What looks most like a conference is to be found at the card parties at which most of their time is being whiled away."

This gives us much reassurance. Yet, cool and witty as these remarks are, they are printed in the first column on the first page of the paper, as a special correspondence from Peking (Mark the origin! It would have sounded better had it originated from Tientsin).

If the Big Chiefs were only interested in such a "harmless" social function as card-playing, why, then, should they stir the peace of mind of the whole nation, especially of the people of Peking and Tientsin, by coming to this vicinity ostensibly for a politico-military conference? Do they not find enough hands to play such games at their own feudal capitals? Thus, though sharp-witted and interesting, this report fails to satisfy the more serious-minded observer of current events. Obviously some greater game than that of cards must have been played at Tientsin, though it may not be so great as would amount to a *coup d'état*.

The key to the situation is to be found in the joint and repeated invitations to General Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang. If one is at all familiar with the habits of these great militarists and has watched current developments carefully and with scrutinizing eyes, he should see that the present

position of General Wang is one of great interest as well as importance. It was for him that Generals Chang and Tsao came to Tientsin, after they had repeatedly declined Premier Chin's invitation to a conference. It was for him that they waited there so long without making known the results of their consultations. General Wang is really the most interesting figure in the conference, as well as in present day politics.

Although many inspectors-general have been appointed or reappointed since last July, none have thus far been as powerful as Generals Chang and Tsao. These two have formed a coalition and supported the Central government to the present moment. At one time, General Li Shun almost held the balance of power with these two, and could have aspired to be the arbiter in the South had he not met his death abruptly by suicide. His position was one of great influence, but his personality was too weak to cope with the situation and through moral pressure from certain sources was driven to end his life in such a sad manner. Now a stronger man is General Wang, and the recent developments at Wuchang show that in the near future he is likely to be in a position to dispute superiority with the two military leaders in the North.

According to newspaper reports, General Wang is said to have become a sort of over-lord for six, seven, or even eight provinces. This is not quite true, as his influence has not actually extended so far. Most of the provinces supposed to be in the League of the Central Provinces are not giving him full support, he is being merely recognized as their common leader. As the Central government has, since last July, been entirely in the hands of Generals Chang and Tsao, the central Tuchuns have been left out in the cold. So long as the Canton government held its own ground, these Tuchuns could make their position secure by offering their support to both the North and the South and lead a prosperous existence. But now there is practically no more question about Canton. It may have its extraordinary President, but as a power to oppose the Peking government it is *nil*. The central Tuchuns, as well as the former followers of the Canton administration, must now find some way to maintain their own posts, and the same policy which until recently made them declare their allegiance to both the North and the South, now induces them to find a leader of their own in the person of General Wang.

The Chihli and Manchurian war lords have been reported to be at loggerheads for some time. How much of this is true need not be considered now. What we are sure of is that the rising of a common rival in the person of General Wang has brought the two chiefs closer together than before, and the preliminary conference which took place a few days ago between these two and Premier Chin might be explained as an arrangement to agree on the amount of influence the Yangtze chief should be allowed to enjoy in the future.

No fear, therefore, need be entertained in connection with this conference or the results to which it will give rise. If a tri-part of alliance is formed with General Wang, as we believe it is the intention of Generals Chang and Tsao to do, so much the better for the country. It will avoid all possibilities of conflict in the near future between any combination of Tuchuns of the central and southern provinces and the leaders of the North, as well as between Chang and Tsao themselves. At one time both Chang and Tsao were eager to put their own men in the post of Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei



and felt quite jealous of each other. The former recommended Chang Hsun and the latter Wang Shih-tsen. As the reputation of Chang Hsun was too objectionable to make him acceptable to the Yangtze provinces, the Manchurian Lord managed to prevent Wang Shih-tsen from accepting the appointment. Now, Wang Chan-yuan is not a follower of either party, nor recommended by either, and his acting as leader along the Yangtze region is therefore agreeable to both. If the conference fails to settle any of the questions reported to be under discussion in the papers, it will at least furnish a happy solution to the deadlock as to the leadership in the central provinces.

The main objects of General Chang in calling the Tientsin Conference may thus be considered as: (1) a *rapprochement* with General Tsao; (2) an agreement with Tsao and Wang as to the latter's sphere of influence in the central and southern provinces; and; (3) a provision against new possible dissensions in these regions, due to Anfu or other influences which we shall discuss later on. The first is already a *fait accompli*. As to the second, although General Wang has just arrived at Tientsin and no definite report is yet obtainable about the understanding he may have had with the other two leaders, it cannot be doubted that he will accept the terms to be offered by the northern coalition in the main. He declined to come at the first invitation lest he should lose all his power of bargaining, and for the same reason he suggested meeting the other leaders in Peking instead of Tientsin. Yet, the very fact that he has come after all, and to the place where the other two invited him to, is sufficient to indicate that it has already been intimated to him what the terms are and that they are on the whole acceptable to him. As soon as he arrives at Tientsin, the success of the conference with regard to its second object is also a foregone conclusion.

These objects are, in fact, the only motives that could draw the Manchurian Lord to Tientsin. Nothing of less importance could make him take such a trip. To say that he has come to Tientsin in order to discuss the Cabinet question is to underestimate his personal importance. He is in close terms with the Premier, and will not think of putting anybody else in place of the latter. As to the other Ministers, if they do not satisfy him, he need only lodge a complaint with the Premier, and the thing will be done. At most he may send a special messenger to Peking. To come personally for a partial change in the Cabinet would be too much below the dignity of the "Uncrowned King".

Nor is the financial question of much importance to him. The Premier was extremely anxious to have a *tête-à-tête* with him about this matter, but he repeatedly declined the latter's invitation to come. He was sure that whatever the general conditions of the country might be his own troops would be regularly paid. The financial authorities in the Central government were installed in their positions through his support, not that of General Tsao or Wang, and he needed no serious consultation with either in order to remove them. Whether there will be a partial reorganization of the Cabinet or not is not yet certain, but it is sure that General Chang has not called the conference merely to discuss that question.

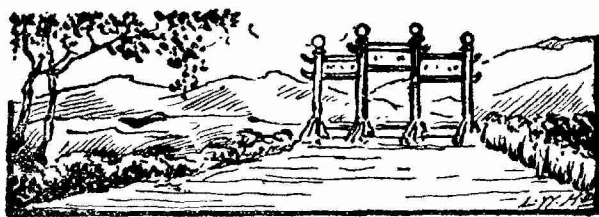
Urga is another excuse for the conference, but it too is a mere camouflage. If the Big Chiefs really lay much emphasis on this question, they would have sent expeditions to Urga much earlier than the present. Especially it was in the power

of the Manchurian Lord to stamp out the trouble when it was just beginning, and it would be unreasonable to think that he failed to grasp the situation at that time.

Much less, then, can be said of the other questions supposed to form the main topics of discussion at the conference. The President of Canton (for we cannot even say of Kwangtung) is a joke. If the Northern chiefs had not moved when the Southern government was much stronger than it now is, they certainly need not take so much pains about the matter when its influence is confined to less than a single province. The Parliament may mean something to the Central government, because it will legalize all actions of the latter, but to the military lords it amounts only to a decorative exhibit. If the executive department of the national administration is a negligible quantity to them, what more respect from them can the legislative branch expect?

On the other hand, what will actually result from the Tientsin conference will be far more concrete than a solution of these ephemeral questions. Besides a demarcation of the sphere of influence for General Wang, a few more Super-Tuchuns will very probably be created to rule over the remaining parts of the country. Chekiang and Fukien have never been fully above suspicion, nor has Shensi. The Anfuites, having lost their foothold in the North, are now intriguing in the lower Yangtze Valley, and are looking to the first two provinces for support. Little Hsu has been around these places, and Ma Liang is reported to have gone there also, not without certain prospects in view, of course. This makes the appointment of an inspector-general for the lower Yangtze imperative, as without Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, Fukien and Chekiang are not in a position to start any serious trouble, while at the same time, it would be impolitic to stir up the last two provinces by any attempt to remove their present Tuchuns from their posts. Shensi, on the other hand, is an easy matter. Chen Shu-fan is fast losing his hold there, and simultaneously with the appointment of an inspector-general for Shensi and Kansu, a new man may be installed in Chen's place. Thus, the creation of more Super-Tuchuns is another question of vital importance to the military chiefs at this moment.

Assuming such a result will be obtained, the most likely candidates will be Chang Hsun and Wang Shih-tsen. On account of his bad reputation, the former will probably have to atone himself by first serving in some such capacity as commander-in-chief of the Urga relief expedition. When Mongolia is again brought back to the folds, as it no doubt can easily be done, Chang will then be offered the position of a Super-Tuchun in the Northwest as a reward. Wang Shih-tsen may then accept his appointment to Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, and some of Wang Chan-yuan's nominees will be appointed Tuchuns of the Southwestern provinces. The remaining provinces will not be in a position to oppose this strong combination, and the work of the Tientsin conference may then be considered at an end.



# The Greatest Obstacle to China's Industrial Development

BY D. K. LIEU

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Too much cannot be said of the hindrance offered by the Likin system to China's industrial development. Introduced during the Taiping Rebellion, when it was first applied to Hsien-lu-chang (near Yangchow) by a military officer, Lui I-hsian (in 1853), as a temporary measure to be abolished as soon as peace should be restored, the system has, contrary to the original intention, remained till this day, and has become so deep-rooted that its abolition is attended by the greatest difficulty. Besides, the amount of revenue collected from this source is so large that it cannot be abolished without incurring heavy financial loss to the government. The following figures will give some idea as to the amounts collected from year to year, as far as such figures can be obtained:

|      |               |
|------|---------------|
| 1912 | \$ 36,584,005 |
| 1913 | \$ 36,882,877 |
| 1914 | \$ 34,186,047 |
| 1916 | \$ 40,290,084 |
| 1916 | \$ 40,290,084 |
| 1919 | \$ 39,251,522 |

"An old tax is a good tax." That is a general principle governing all kinds of taxation. If, in addition to that consideration, the tax in question is also very productive, why, then, should its abolition be contemplated? The answer to this cannot be given in a few words. Superficially speaking, the Linkin system constitutes so many tariff barriers inside the country that goods cannot be transported freely from place to place. So far it is quite true. But what about the native customs houses which, too, limit the movement of goods in the country? And how far, in fact, does the existence of Likin interfere with China's domestic trade?

The amount of interference may to some extent be indicated by the number of Likin barriers. There are altogether more than 700 Likin collectorates in the country, which are distributed as follows:

|              |    |           |    |
|--------------|----|-----------|----|
| Chihli       | 15 | Chekiang  | 42 |
| Fengtien     | 34 | Hunan     | 34 |
| Heilungkiang | 31 | Szechuan  | 20 |
| Kansu        | 43 | Fukien    | 45 |
| Sinkiang     | 11 | Kwangtung | 29 |
| Shansi       | 42 | Kwangsi   | 30 |
| Shantung     | 10 | Yunnan    | 44 |
| Shensi       | 30 | Kweichow  | 44 |
| Honan        | 32 | Kirin     | 27 |
| Kiangsu      | 58 | Kiangsi   | 47 |
| Anhui        | 42 | Hupeh     | 25 |

Total 735.

Such a large number of barriers must cause unusual inconvenience to the merchants; but when we remember that, in addition, numerous subordinate agencies of similar nature are scattered all over the country or attached to other kinds of government offices to perform the same function, the obstacle to trade and economic development in general must be even greater. Yet, this fact alone would not have produced so much effect on trade were there no other circumstances which make these barriers more impossible and more vexatious than they would otherwise be.

As has been pointed out in the opening paragraph, the system was first inaugurated at Hsien-lu-cheng, and later adopted by other localities on their own initiative and to meet their own needs. Though in

all cases sanction was always obtained from the Central government before the tax was actually collected, the latter did not until recently provide any set of uniform regulations applying to all cases, and the local officials enjoyed much freedom in choosing the articles to be taxed, and the way and rate of taxing for each kind of article. This gave rise to the diversity in the system which has not been much improved after many attempts at unification have been made by the central and the provincial governments. The various names applied to this kind of tax in different localities are sufficient to show how little uniformity there is in the system. Likin, Tungchuan, Tsan-hsiao-sui, Lo-ti-chuan, Jen-chuan, Pao-chuan, Hsiang-chuan, Shan-hai-sui,—these are some of the names designating the different varieties of the tax known to us in general as Likin. A study of these terms will help us to understand the nature of this grievous system of taxation.

"Li" in Chinese means a percentage, because the word was originally used to signify the hundred part of a cash (or an inch). Likin, therefore, means a percentage tax. When first introduced in Kiangsu, Hupeh and Hunan the rate was 1 percent. This precedent was not closely followed in the other localities where the tax was introduced, and at present, after many increases, the rates vary from 1 ½ to 10 percent. Tungchuan means a blanket tax, and it is so-called because before its adoption there had been many taxes and many rates of taxation in the locality for different kinds of goods. The change from Likin to Tungchuan already constitutes a step forward towards unification, yet as Tungchuan itself is different in different localities, the progress is not so significant. At present this tax has been adopted in Kiangsi, Hupeh, Shensi, Kansu, Chekiang, Kwangtung, Szechuan, and Sinkiang, the first named province being the first to adopt the tax.

Between Tungchuan, which provides for one levy at the first collectorate, whence the goods are transported to other parts of the province, and the Likin which provides for as many levies as there are Likin collectorates, the Tsan-hsiao-sui comes in as an intermediate form of tax. It provides for two levies, one at the place where the goods are transported, and the other where they are offered to the market. This double tax is necessary as some of the shipments may originate in other provinces, and the goods so shipped would therefore not be touched by such a tax as Tungchuan. Of course, where the goods are neither produced nor marketed in the province, but merely shipped through it, even the Tsan-hsiao-sui would not affect them. This tax is, therefore, also an improvement over the original Likin, and it is now adopted in place of the latter in the three eastern provinces which comprise Manchuria and the southern part of Kiangsu.

Lo-ti-chuan, Jen-chuan and Pao-chuan are three other varieties of Likin, which may coexist or be embodied in the former three forms already mentioned. When imported goods are separated from the transit passes issued by the maritime customs, and additional tax levied on them at their destination is called the Lo-ti-chuan. To avoid the trouble of investigation and examination, the Likin collectorate may accept a lump sum from an association of producers or shippers as equivalent to the revenue that might be collected during the year under other arrangements, and this is known as Jen-chuan. When, instead of the producers or shippers themselves, some outsiders should make the arrangement with the collectorate, it is then known as Pao-chuan. These methods of collection resemble the system once



employed by the old Salt Gabelle administration. In certain localities Likin is known under the name of Hsiang-chuan or Shan-hai-sui, the former meaning an assessment for military purposes, and the latter a levy on the products of "the mountains and the sea."

In addition to these, many other names, for instance, the seven-four Li-chuan (equal to  $1\frac{1}{10}$  percent), the Nine Li-chuan (equal to  $\frac{9}{10}$  percent), are also used elsewhere. These, like Hsiangchuan and Shan-hai-sui, though they serve further to complicate the nomenclature, do not in the least mitigate the onerous nature of the tax. Similarly, Jen-chuan and Pao-chaun are only improvements over Likin in that they save the cost of collection, but they give too much power to private merchants who undertake to pay the lump sum, which power they are apt to abuse for their own benefit. The only real improvements are, we must conclude, to be found in the Tsan-hsiao-sui and Tungchuan, which, if properly administered, will eliminate to a great extent the grievous hindrances offered by the Likin barriers. At present, however, they fall far short of general expectation, chiefly on account of corruption in the administrative system.

From the above outline it is plain that there is no uniformity in the Likin System. In fact, not only different districts have different ways of taxation, but oft-times many different ways are being employed in the same district and many kinds of Likin collectorates may exist side by side in the same locality. At Shanghai, for instance, there was once a Ho-chuan-Chu or collectorate for taxing goods in general, a special collectorate for timber, another for sugar, and still another for piece goods. Each of these had its own staff, its own way of taxation, and its own system of examination. In the northwestern part of Kiangsu, known as the "Lin" district (in contradistinction to the "Su" district, which comprises the southeastern part of the province), there were eight different varieties of Likin to be collected in accordance with some one or other of five prevailing schedules. In the "Su" district, Likin Tsan-ti-chuan, Hsiao-chang-sui, (those two taxes, when combined, become Tsan-hsiao-sui), Lo-ti-chuan and Chu-kou-chuan were levied at the same time, and under these five heads there were as many as nineteen minor divisions. All these diversities existed in one single province, and from this one case alone we can see how little uniformity is to be found in the Likin system.

It will be profitable for us to go a little more into the conditions that obtained in the province of Kiangsu, in order to understand better the nature of the tax. Being extremely irregular and complicated, the Likin System cannot be very well studied on general principles. An examination of concrete cases will go far to make the reader appreciate the complicated situation, and for that purpose we shall take up the province of Kiangsu—where the Likin system was first inaugurated, and Kiangsi—the originator of the Tungchuan system. The history of these system will also be studied to provide a better back-ground for the discussion to be made later.

In the list given of collectorates, Kiangsu is shown to have only Fifty-eight Likin collectorates. This number does not include the subordinate agencies, which are perhaps ten times as numerous. Towards the end of the Manchu regime, there were 223 such agencies in the southeastern part of the province alone. These, as well as the collectorates which controlled them, were divided into two classes; namely, water and land. Being well supplied with rivers and streams, the "Su" district (i.e. the

southeastern part of Kiangsu) found it necessary to have more collectorates and agencies along the waterways than along the highways. The rate of taxation for the former varied among different collectorates, but the general average was found 5 percent. At this rate a shipment of goods passing through four Likin barriers—which is not a very large number, considering the close proximity of these barriers to one another—would have to increase the selling price by 20 percent. Between Shanghai and Chinkiang, a distance which can now be travelled in four or five hours by railway, there were as many as seven such barriers, and the addition to the price of Chinkiang products selling at Shanghai, or vice versa, was therefore about 35 percent of the original. It is quite plain that not many products could bear such a tax burden. Although in many cases the rate was based on prices prevailing many years ago and calculated on the basis of later enhanced values the burden might not have been as great as it appeared; but the effect on trade must have been very harmful.

This state of affairs was later improved when the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was built, which improvement affected more the collecting system along the highways than that along the waterways. In fact, railways have always been promoters of reform in China. Instead of spending many days on a Chinese junk sailing up the Soochow creek and submitting their goods to seven examinations and paying seven taxes under as many different kinds of rates, many traders going from Shanghai to Chinkiang were able to take the train and pay a uniform tax of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent for each section of the railway over which their goods were transported. The whole line was divided into nine sections for this purpose, and the total tax burden on goods shipped from Shanghai to Nanking was only  $13\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

Since the establishment of the Republic, a further reduction has been made in the rate of the tax and a uniform system adopted with regard to shipments over either land or water. The division of the railway into nine sections has also been abolished; instead of these a blanket tax of 2 percent is levied on all goods, no matter over what distance they are to be transported. Half of this tax is to be paid at the place of origin, and the other half at the destination. Where the shipment originates in other provinces, the first half is levied at the first collectorate at which the shipment enters the boundaries of the province; and where the destination is beyond these boundaries, the second half is levied at the last collectorate at which it goes out of the province. In case the goods are on transit through the province, the tax will be collected at the two boundary line collectorates where they pass into and out of Kiangsu, or rather the "Su" district. In the "Lin" district, which forms the other half of the province, no such uniform system exists, but the onerous Likin still holds its sway.

In Kiangsi province Likin was first introduced in 1855, when a few collectorates were established by way of experiment. In the next year, a central office was organized for the whole province, and the rate was fixed at 2 percent for all collectorates. Each collectorate had to make one levy at that rate, and goods were taxed at every point they passed. Later it was decided that only two levies should be made—one of 3 percent at the first collectorate, and another of 2 percent at the second. After passing the second collectorate, the goods were only subjected to examination, but not imposition. In 1860, on account of shortage of funds, this was again superseded by the



"twice two-levy" method, with an imposition, besides the 5 percent collected at the first two barriers, of a similar amount to be levied at the third and fourth collectorates.

After the Boxer troubles of 1900, Kiangsi had to bear a great financial burden in the form of an allotment of the indemnity fund, which allotment amounted to Tls. 400,000 every year. To meet this allotment, the province found it necessary to reform its Likin System. The separate levies method took four times to collect the whole tax, and it was easy for the trader to evade part of it if any of the four collectorates failed to catch him. Even if he was found out at the next collectorate, he might still evade the third one. To avoid such a contingency the four levies were combined into one, to be imposed at the first collectorate, at the rate of 10 percent. If the trader succeeded in evading the first one, he could not possibly evade every one of the collectorates through which his goods had to pass, and whenever he was caught, he had to pay the total amount of tax, plus fines. At the same time, the responsibility of collection being concentrated on one collectorate for any shipment of goods, it became also harder for the collectors to misrepresent the amount of the tax revenue. In this way the Tungchuan—for this is the name for the new system—is a decided improvement over the old method of Likin taxation.

The rate of 10 percent was too heavy in certain cases, and a further change was made later. The total amount was still levied when the goods were shipped beyond four collectorates. If only shipped beyond two collectorates, or if the place of origin was near the boundary line and the goods were shipped to other provinces, the tax was reduced to 5 percent or half of the total amount. To avoid misrepresentation by the traders with regard to their destination, goods which had paid the 5 percent tax and later were found to pass a third collectorate in the province had to pay the other 5 percent at this collectorate. Miscellaneous shipments not passing beyond even two collectorates were required to pay only 3 percent.

When Tungchuan was first introduced in Kiangsi it was applied only to a few important articles; for instance, the timber produced along the Chi-kan and Fu-chien rivers, the grass cloth of Yuanchow, Chien-chang and other localities, the native dyes of Loping, Yukan, and Pengtse, the China-ware of Chin-teh-cheng, the dry beet of Hsiu-feng, the imported tobacco leaves from Fukien, and hemp and flax from other provinces. Of these the timber tax is most worth studying. At first a Tungchuan of 10 percent was levied at the collectorates among the mountains where the timber was produced. When it was transported on water to San-hu, an additional 5 percent was levied by a special collectorate there. Near the mouth of the Kan river, at a place called Wuchen, another 10 percent was imposed on timber to be shipped out of the province, thus making the total equal to 25 percent. In 1904, when preparations were being made for levying a new Hsiao-chang tax, the Tungchuan was reduced to 8 percent at Wuchen, and 12 percent at San-hu, with all collectorates among the mountains abolished. Further changes only affected the proportion of the tax to be levied at each collectorate, but did not affect the total figure of 20 percent on all timber going beyond Wuchen. In the case of other kinds of goods, the rate varied between wide ranges. Kiangsi, therefore, has not yet adopted a uniform rate for its Likin tax, like the 2 percent system in the southern part of Kiangsu, although it is the place where the Tungchuan system was first introduced.

We shall now summarize the chief defects of the system, point out their causes and their effects, and

relate some of the measures of reform that have been considered by the government. At the same time we shall also venture to propose certain remedies of our own which will remove this obstacle to industrial development without adversely affecting the amount of the public revenue. The first and greatest defect, no doubt, is, as we have already pointed out, the lack of uniformity of the system. Different provinces—in fact, different districts—employ different methods of collecting the tax, which gives rise to such names as Tungchuan, Tsau hsiao-sui, Likin, etc. Even where the method of collection is the same, the rate of the tax may again differ; in some cases, different parts of the same province or district have different rates; in others, different rates are maintained at the same city for different kinds of goods. The following summary of the average rates employed in the different provinces since 1915—some of which have been maintained till this day—will give a more complete idea of the diversity in this system of taxation than what has been mentioned thus far.

#### System and Rates in Different Provinces

| Province      | System                         | Rate                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chihli        | Likin (one levy)               | { 1. 25% at Tientsin<br>1% at Ta-shih & Kaohuang<br>2% for goods in general                                                                             |
| Fengtien      | Tsau-hsiao-sui                 | { 1% for grain<br>3% for beans<br>2% Goods on transit exempt from tax                                                                                   |
| Kirin         | Hsiao-Chang-sui                | { 5%                                                                                                                                                    |
| Heilungkiang  | ibid                           | { 5%                                                                                                                                                    |
| Kansu         | Tungchuan & Loti-chuan         | { Tungchuan 5%. Lo-ti-chuan 2½%                                                                                                                         |
| Sinkiang      | Tungchuan                      | { about 3%                                                                                                                                              |
| Shansi        | Likin (one levy) & Lo-ti-chuan | { Likin 1.2%—2.4%<br>Lo-ti-chuan 1.5%                                                                                                                   |
| Shensi        | Tungchuan                      | { 5%—6%                                                                                                                                                 |
| Shantung      | Likin & Lo-ti-chuan            | { Likin about 2%                                                                                                                                        |
| Honan         | Likin (one levy)               | { 1.25%                                                                                                                                                 |
| Kiangsu       | "Lin"                          |                                                                                                                                                         |
| district      | Likin                          | { About 1% Plus Chu-kiang-chuan                                                                                                                         |
|               | Jenchuan                       | { 2½%                                                                                                                                                   |
|               | Lo-ti-chuan                    | { 2%                                                                                                                                                    |
| "Su" district | Tungchuan (2 levies)           | { 2%                                                                                                                                                    |
| Anhui         | Tungchuan                      |                                                                                                                                                         |
|               | Likin                          | { 2%                                                                                                                                                    |
|               | Lo-ti-chuan                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
|               | Pao-chuan                      |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Kiangsi       | Tungchuan (4 levies)           | { 3 to 25%                                                                                                                                              |
| Hupei         | Transit Likin                  | { 2%                                                                                                                                                    |
|               | Hsiao-chang-sui                | { 5%                                                                                                                                                    |
|               | Lo-ti-chuan                    | { 2 to 4%                                                                                                                                               |
| Chekiang      | Tungchuan (2 levies)           | { about 5%                                                                                                                                              |
|               | Lo-ti-chuan                    | { 2½%                                                                                                                                                   |
| Hunan         | Likin (one or two levies)      | { 3% or 1½%                                                                                                                                             |
|               | Lo-ti-chuan                    |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Szechuan      | Tungchuan (one levy)           | { 5%                                                                                                                                                    |
| Fukien        | Likin (4 levies)               | { 10%                                                                                                                                                   |
| Kwangtung     | Likin (2 levies)               | { 2% for interiors.<br>1—1.6% along the coast.<br>2½%—5% at Wuchow & Hsien: 3½%—5% for grain; 5% for general goods at other localities with exceptions. |
| Kwangsi       | Tungchuan                      |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Yunnan        | Likin (2 kinds)                | { 5%                                                                                                                                                    |
| Kweichow      | Likin                          |                                                                                                                                                         |

Of course it is not necessarily a sound financial principle that the rate of taxation should be uniform for all kinds of goods. In fact, it is generally considered proper to tax luxuries more heavily than necessities. But under the Likin system the difference in rates is not made in conformity with such considerations. One example will illustrate this point. In the Su district of Kiangsu, before the blanket percent tax was adopted, the schedule for certain articles was as follows:

| Article       | Quantity  | Value       | Tax      | Percentage. |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Sugar         | per picul | 10,000 cash | 300 cash | 3%          |
| Silk { Huchow | per catty | 22,000 "    | 320 "    | 1½%         |
| { Tsousha     | per leg   | 3,000 "     | 150 "    | 5%          |

Thus ham bore the heaviest rate, sugar next, and silk the lightest. This makes it appear as if Silk

were a daily necessity, and ham and sugar were luxuries, which, to say the least of it, does not sound very reasonable. As to the difference in rates and methods of taxation among different provinces and districts, there is much less to be said in its favour.

The effect of such diversities is to make the traders feel uncertain about the burden they have to bear, which tends to discourage them from venturing into new markets as they may involve new systems and rates of imposition with which they are unfamiliar. At the same time it gives the tax collectors much freedom to tamper with the imposition. The merchants cannot keep track of the many different rates and modifications of rate that are being made from time to time, and they often have to submit themselves to whatever imposition the tax collectors may devise. This is especially true when they go into any new field of business. In fact, in many districts there are no fixed schedules for levying the tax; collectors' words become law. Such circumstances are to a great extent answerable for the corruption that exists under the system.

This leads us to a consideration of the second defect of the system. There is more "squeezing" in the Likin system than, perhaps, in any other kind of tax administration, so much that the post of chief of a Likin collectorate is considered as a "very fat job," worth several tens or even hundreds of thousand of dollars a year. This is probably true only in a few cases, but there is no guarantee that such may not also exist elsewhere. Of course, at certain collectorates the total amount of revenue collected every year is in itself small, and "squeezes," even when they do not exist, may not amount to very much. For such matters there is naturally no general estimate to be made that will apply to the whole system. Nevertheless, if we venture an estimate of the average "squeeze" of each collectorate at \$50,000 a year, then the sum total of the "squeezes" for the seven hundred odd collectorates would be about \$35,000,000, or about as much as the total annual revenue received by the government from this source. In other words, the tax collectors share the revenue half and half with the government, and sometimes they may receive more than that proportion.

Before the Ministry of Finance promulgated the set of regulations governing the collection of the Likin revenue (in 1914), such large "squeezes" were not at all unusual. Sometimes the collectorates received bribes from the traders and exempted them from a part or the whole of the tax they ought to have paid. At other times they might make the traders pay more than the proper amount of the tax, under all kinds of pretexts, and these "extras" were pocketed by the collectors themselves. And, finally, even when the traders paid exactly what they should pay, the sum would not all go to the government. Some part of it was often retained by the collecting officers, and the revenue was represented at less than what it really was. All these have to some extent been remedied by the regulation above referred to, which we shall consider in greater detail in a later connection.

Such is the corruption for which the collectorates themselves are responsible. There are other practices which are initiated by the traders, and which the collectorates try to stop with little success. The general principle of the Likin system—its modification into Tsau-ti-sui and Hsiao-chang-sui notwithstanding—is to tax goods on transit. Sometimes the tax is levied at the stores where the goods are sold, and is known as "Meng-li" or "Likin levied at the door." But on the whole it is applicable to goods while they are being transported. This

makes evasion easy, and in spite of the numerous collectorates and agencies scattered all over the country, there are always subterfuges for the traders to circumvent them.

Being on transit, the goods can more conveniently be misrepresented. Heavily taxed goods may be represented as goods for which the tax is light. For instance, wine has often been transported in oil kegs, and cases of opium are sandwiched in blocks of wood or metal. In fact, the tax on opium being so high, the drug has been smuggled in all kinds of inconceivable ways. Coffins often serve as a camouflage for this poisonous opiate. When the trade was at its height there was an interesting story which told how a collector was hoodwinked by the opium traders when two funeral processions passed by his collectorate. He opened the real coffin and let the false one, filled to the brim with the drug, pass without examination.

It cannot be contended that other taxes are entirely free from such corrupt practices, but the Likin system certainly makes these practices easy in view of its usual methods of collection. The effect of such corruption not only affects the amount of the public revenue, but also hinders the development of legitimate commerce while encouraging illicit trade. The lack of uniformity in the system has greater effect on trade than on public finance, while the third defect—one which we shall immediately discuss—is chiefly a defect from a financial point of view.

Taxes on goods may be either *ad valorem* or specific. Likin, being a "percentage tax," was originally meant to be *ad valorem*. Yet the tax schedules in most provinces are really made on a specific basis. So much is to be levied on a picul of grain, a head of cattle, or a pair of shoes. This, of course, makes it easier to calculate the tax, and no declaration of value will be needed of the taxpayer. However, the value of goods is always going up, and during the many years since the promulgation of these schedules, prices have perhaps more than doubled or trebled what they were before. This means that not only the rates of Likin need modification for the sake of uniformity, but the basis on which the rates are calculated should also be changed to approximate the prices now prevailing.

In most provinces, the practice is to tax goods that are listed in their schedules at the schedule's rates, while goods that are not so listed are to be taxed on an *ad valorem* basis. These unlisted goods are, therefore, taxed on the basis of their present values, which are naturally much higher than those fixed for the listed goods. In this way, new trades are handicapped by heavier rates. But this is not so important as compared with the financial loss to the government. It is quite true that the existing rates based on former values of goods may be already too high in many cases, yet in many others they may be also too low. At any rate, like the specific basis of the customs tariff, the basis of the Likin tax needs revision. A revised schedule, with high valuation and lower and more uniform rates, will, we are sure, increase the amount of revenue that may be collected from this source, while at the same time it will make for just treatment of all kinds of legitimate trade.

These, therefore, are the three great defects of the Likin system. In the next part, we shall discuss its reform and the remedies that should be adopted.

Many reforms in the Likin system have been proposed by the government and some of them have already been carried out. The limitation of the number of Likin levies, the combination of many



impositions into one under the name of Tung-chuan, the revision of Likin rates with a view to greater uniformity, the amalgamation of collectorates resulting in greater concentration of power as well as responsibility—these and other improvements are what the Central and provincial governments have gradually introduced since the inauguration of the system in its original and most objectionable form. As we have touched upon them in the foregoing account of the system, we shall do no more than refer to them in this connection. A fuller discussion will be made of reforms which are more fundamental, and therefore worth greater consideration.

First among such reforms is the substitution of a modern transit tax for the Likin, to be collected not directly from the shipper, but indirectly through the carrier—which may be a cart, a boat, or a railway or shipping company. This was proposed in 1913, and a set of regulations was drafted by the Ministry of Finance and adopted by the Cabinet. A trial was first to be made with Chinese owned railways and steamboats, then with those owned or controlled by foreigners, and finally, perhaps, with all kinds of transportation business. The rates were to vary from 2 percent to 15 percent of the value of passenger tickets or freight charges, to be levied at the time when such tickets or charges should be paid for. However, on account of the effect which the tax might produce on railway and steamship traffic, especially in view of the inadequate development of modern means of transportation in China, the government finally decided to postpone its operation till some more favourable time.

It has been shown that the southeastern part of Kiangsu owes much to the railways in establishing a blanket 2 percent Likin tax in the district, so in a similar way the railways have also done away with unnecessary Likin barriers along their lines. Goods transported from Hankow to Peking on the Peking-Hankow Railway, for instance, need only pay Likin twice, at a rate of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent each time, although they travel over 750 miles and across three different provinces, each having a few hundred Likin collectorates and agencies. Such improvement in the Likin system is necessary to railway traffic, and logical sequence is to abolish the railway likin completely and inaugurate in its place a system of modern transit tax. This, in fact, explains how the original proposal of 1913 was revived under a new guise in 1916.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway, under instructions of the Ministry of Communications, was to abolish the railway Likin along that line in the fall of 1916, and, to compensate for the loss of revenue to the government, the Ministry of Finance modified its proposal of 1913, and recommended the collection of a special transit tax on the railway only. There is no logical objection to such a scheme, since it can be so arranged as to impose no greater burden on the traders than the Likin which it supersedes, but it has not yet been operated on account of practical difficulties.

A second plan of reform is to abolish the Likin without any substitute, securing compensation from an increase in the customs tariff rates as stipulated in our treaties with foreign countries. In the Mackay Treaty of 1902, for instance, it is provided in the preamble and Section 2 of Article VIII that, after the abolition of Likin and similar taxes, the customs tariff on imports shall be raised to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  percent (the rate is not stated, but this is what is meant) and that on exports to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent. Whether this increase will be sufficient to offset the loss from Likin abolition is problematical, but the chief stumbling block to this

plan is the fact that the foreign powers would not consent to any increase in the tariff rates until the Likin is completely abolished, while the Chinese government cannot afford to lose this important source of revenue before it is sure of an increase of revenue from the maritime customs. Local financial administration has been for some time so much out of control of the Central government that the latter may not be able to abolish the Likin all over the country in pursuance of any definite arrangement, and failure in a single case may prevent the Chinese government from realizing the compensation provided for by the treaties. This is why such an apparently simple reform is so slow in being carried out.

A third plan is to substitute a production or marketing tax or both for the Likin. While a transit tax, whether ancient or modern, will prevent the operation of Article VIII of the Mackay Treaty and of similar articles of other treaties, a production or marketing tax will not. This, at least, is the Chinese position with regard to these treaties. It is true that no definite provision like this is to be found in the treaties, and in fact, the preamble of Article VIII of the Mackay Treaty mentions along with Likin "other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination." Yet the exception made in Section 8 of the same article for a tax on goods at the time of marketing, and Article IV of the American Treaty of 1903 allowing for a half tax at the time of shipping, seem to support the Chinese position that the foreign powers only object to transit taxes, especially when they are collected as under the Likin system, but will not object to production or marketing taxes, if they do not affect foreign imports or Chinese goods for export. (Many writers translate Hsiao-chang-sui into "consumption tax," but as the latter has a better equivalent in Hsiao-fei-sui, indicating all kinds of imports on ultimate consumption goods such as Salt Gabelle, wine and tobacco taxes, it is better to use the term "marketing tax" for the former. "Destination tax" will be the most appropriate translation for Lo-ti-chuan).

Many other considerations help to support the Chinese position in this matter. The American Treaty, made a year after the Mackay Treaty is purposely silent on the abolition of other than transit dues. Besides Section 8, which specifically provides for a marketing tax the rate of which is to be decided by China herself, Section 9 of Article VIII of the latter treaty provides also for a production tax on cotton cloth and cotton yarn at double the rate of the import duties. As most other commercial treaties are more or less based on these two, it is quite plain that the Chinese position is not improperly taken, as some writers think.

At present, there is in many provinces a Tsan-hsiao-sui or "production and marketing tax." It is, however, only so in name, because in fact it is still collected through the Likin collectorates on goods in transit, and is really a transit tax subject to all the criticisms directed against the Likin System. A modern production and marketing tax was proposed in 1904, with a view to the carrying out of the stipulations in the treaties above-mentioned. A conference of delegates from all provinces was held at Shanghai under the supervision of the Commission on Commercial Treaties, but no definite result was reached. The proposal has been more than once brought up again by the Ministry of Finance under the Republican government, with equally little success.

Thus the Likin question still stands where it was before all these reforms were proposed. There is no doubt that any one of the above-mentioned plans,



when adopted, will be a great improvement over the existing system, yet their relative advantages are not exactly the same. The new transit tax cannot be an adequate substitute for the Likin because modern transportation does not yet reach all parts of China, and it would involve great practical difficulties to collect such a tax from the old-fashioned means of transportation. Moreover, it is at best only a temporary measure, which will have to be abolished when all transit taxes are done away with in compliance with the treaty provisions, unless these provisions be revised at the League of Nations Conference.

The second and third plans may be considered together, since, according to the Chinese position explained above, they do not conflict with each other. The best policy for the government will, perhaps, to adopt a general marketing tax in place of the Likin, as this tax is specifically provided for in the treaties. The experiment may first be made with those provinces which are more under the control of the central financial administration, and when success is demonstrated in these cases, the tax may be gradually extended to other provinces. In fact, all provinces will welcome the reform if it is really beneficial to all parties concerned. When initial success is assured, it may then be time to approach the treaty powers and arrange for an increase in the tariff rate, which can be consummated when the Likin is completely abolished.

An alternative which we may suggest is the collection of a general sales or turnover tax. This is now being discussed in the United States. In France, where an estimate was made, the annual receipts from this source is expected to be \$3,000,000,000 gold, or \$6,500,000,000 Chinese currency. The chief difficulty with this tax is in its collection, as it will be hard to ascertain in China the exact amount of turnover in any business. This objection, however, does not apply to the marketing tax, as it need not be actually collected at the time when the goods are marketed. In fact, so long as it does not make use of artificial barriers raised to the impediment of trade, or levied in the form of a transit tax pure and simple, it may be collected at any stage between the production and the ultimate consumption of the goods.

This leads us to a comparison of the native customs with the Likin collectorates. The foreign powers have never strongly objected to the former, while they are positively against the latter. It is the method of collection which makes the great difference. And the same also explains the great hindrance which the Likin system offers to industrial and commercial development. Bearing this point in mind, we shall see that it is not at all difficult to plan any reform that will satisfy both our own business men and these of the treaty powers. If, in addition to that, the government can be patient enough to try the plan from districts, it will not be long before this obnoxious system of taxation will be completely abolished.

## The International Association of Agricultural Missions

BY J. LOSSING BUCK

**T**HERE is an increasing desire among missionaries to use agriculture as aid to their educational and evangelistic work. This is indicated by the fact that already there are about one hundred mission stations using agriculture in some one of its forms, such as school gardens, flower



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gardens, aid to self help, aid to the teaching of the dignity of manual labor, agricultural education or agricultural experiment work. This indicates that the formation of the International Association of Agricultural Missions is most opportune.

This association was organized by individuals interested in agricultural missions. The inaugural meeting was held at 25 Madison Ave., New York City, on January 19, 1920. Dr. Warren H. Wilson, who is in charge of the country life department of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was elected president of the association. A constitution was drawn up and provisions made for regional associations in various countries.

A second and more widely attended meeting was held in New York on Dec. 7, 1920.

The official organ for the association is a new publication known as *World Agriculture*. *World Agriculture* is published by the World Agriculture Society, which is a fellowship of individuals and organizations interested in the world aspects of agriculture and country life. The society aims to promote a better understanding among individuals and nations in matters connected with the growing, marketing and use of agricultural products, in the belief that this understanding is fundamental to the establishment of just relations between producers and consumers. The society desires to further all agencies designed to better the conditions of country life and hopes to furnish a forum where agricultural and rural policies may be considered and correlated.

*World Agriculture* gives a report of the December meeting of the International Association of Agricultural Missions which in part is as follows:—

Dr. Wilson, president of the association, opened the meeting with the sentence, "This association of scholars and Christian workers, interested in international missionary service, has been established for

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the purpose of interpreting the Christian message in terms of agricultural welfare in America and in all lands of the earth." Its chief purposes were stated as: (1) to inform secretaries of boards of home and foreign missions of the extent and needs of agricultural missionary work; (3) to consider its spiritual implications as the agricultural missionary understands them; (3) to show the widening field of Christian service thus opened to college men; (4) to estimate the value of modern agriculture to non-Christian peoples. Of these purposes the first two received chief consideration at this meeting. It was voted to accept the invitation extended by President Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College to hold a student conference at Amherst, April 8-10 to take up in greater detail the opportunities for agricultural mission service.

Using the word "Christian" in its inclusive sense as equivalent to "ideal" or "normal," we may affirm that it is Christian for a man to be efficient in his calling and that in so far as formal education is demanded for any type of efficiency, that type is a valid or even essential part of Christian education. When in any country agriculture comes to need more efficient development than results from existing agencies, it demands systematic instruction. This is the theoretical basis for the place of agriculture in Christian education. Further more, it is especially the genius of Christianity to be concerned about the manifest needs of the common man. In this we are not departing from the principles of some of the earliest missionaries. William Carey founded in India an Agricultural Society for Improvement of Methods and the Introduction of New and Useful Plants. Marshman, his colleague, agitated for the removal of discrimination

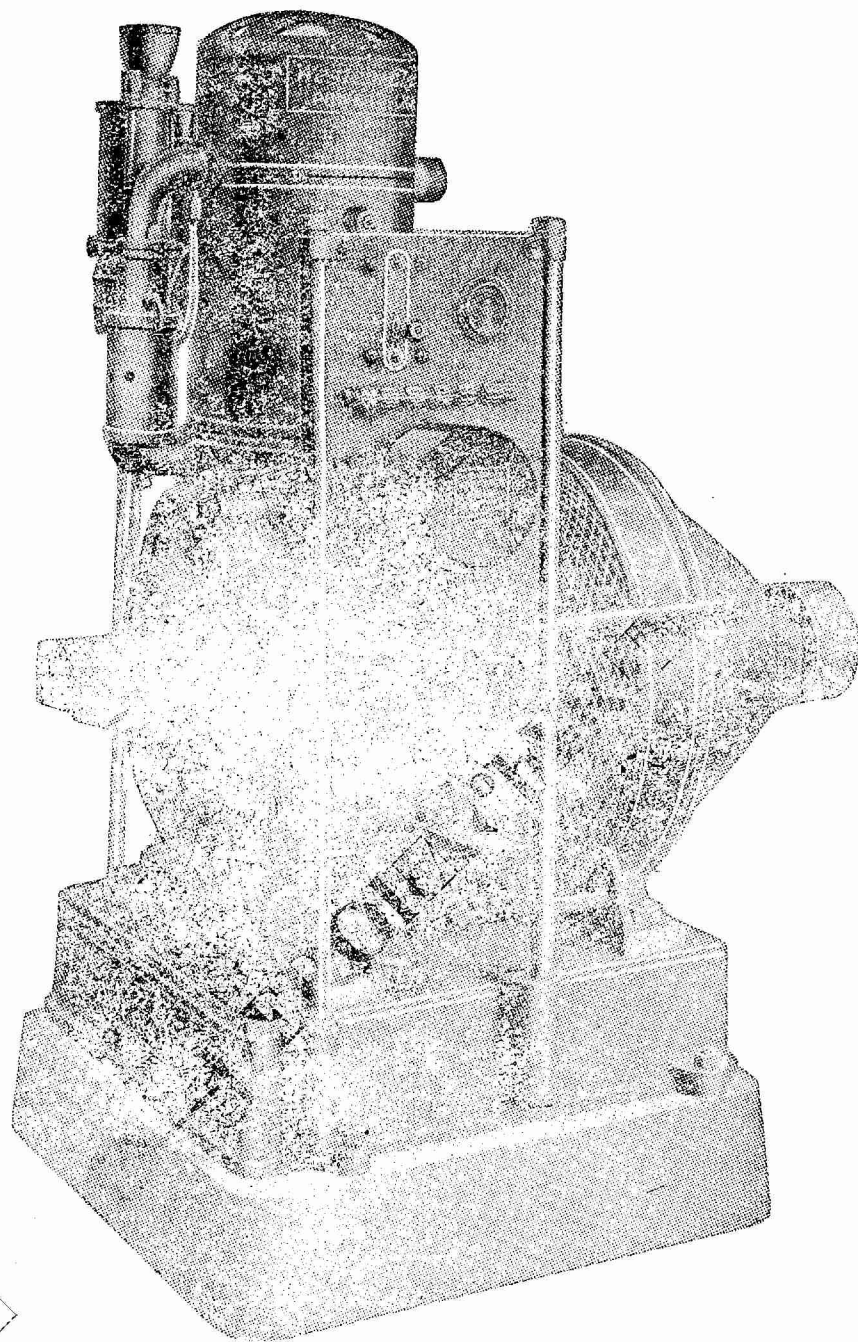
against East Indian sugar and wrote: "If I be asked, 'What have you to do with such matters? Is it not your business to care for the souls of the heathen?' I reply, that he who properly cares for their spiritual improvement cannot be indifferent to their temporal welfare, especially when they are sufferers and cannot plead for themselves." Agriculture occupies, in Christian education, the same place as the oil and wine of the Good Samaritan. We can do even better today, in that by giving agriculture its place we can institute measures that are preventative and not merely remedial.—Dr. T. P. H. Sailer, Teachers' College.

China:—Dean Reisner of Nanking emphasized the fact that while over 80 percent of the population of China is rural, the curriculum in the mission schools has been on an urban rather than a rural basis. "Our missionary teaching should fit the students for a return to the farm, so trained that they may have life and may have it more abundantly." The narrow margin existing between enough and want was cited, and Dr. Walter T. Swingle of the U. S. Department of Agriculture urged that some international body undertake a study of the underlying principles by which methods can be devised which will reduce the risk of famine. Dr. E. A. Ross of Wisconsin praised the skill of the individual Chinese farmer, but showed the need of cooperative movements to introduce machinery, scientific control of pests, etc.

India:—Prof. D. J. Fleming of Union Theological Seminary made a strong plea for adult education. "Not alone economic betterment through better agriculture but the all-round spiritual and physical development of the community should be the goal.

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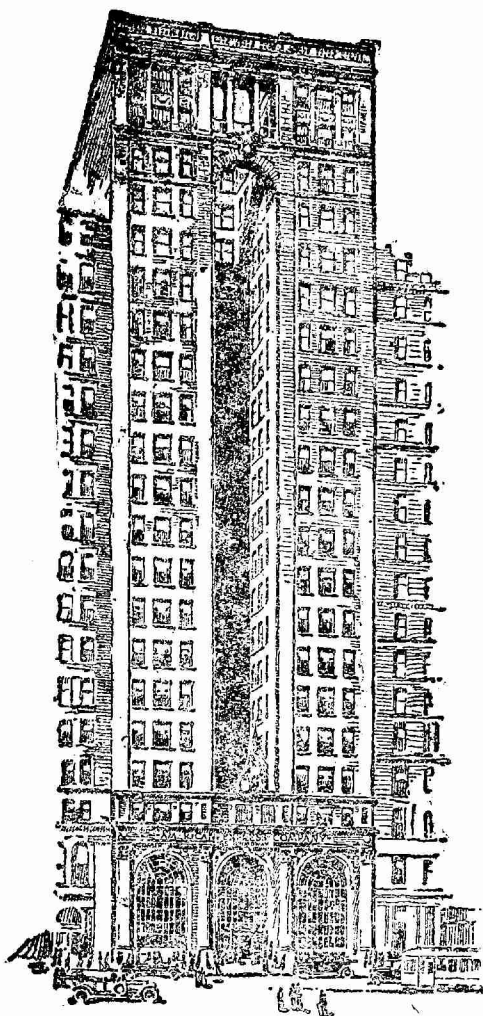
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**SHANGHAI—8 Kiukiang Road**

Thus conceived, agriculture has an essential place in building a society of Christ-like personalities."

Dean Mann of New York State College emphasized the fact that agriculture is a mode of life as well as an occupation. Pres. Butterfield of Massachusetts Agricultural College urged that we must teach the farmer's obligation to society; that city people should recognize that the farmer feeds them and that the farmer should realize that he serves the city. Dean Watts of Pennsylvania State College advocated courses in the agricultural college to train men for the mission field.

There is an ever increasing desire on the part of Christian graduates from the agricultural colleges to engage in agricultural missions. The International Association of Agricultural Missions should fill an important place in bringing these men into contact with the agricultural work, for which the missionaries on the field are so keenly feeling the need. As has been stated, the association is for all those who are interested in the use of agriculture as a point of contact for the spreading of Christianity.

College of Agriculture & Forestry.

University of Nanking.

April 27, 1921.

## Who's Who in China



Chiang Yung, President of the Law Codification Commission.

(江庸字翊雲)

Chiang Yung, was born at Changtinghsien, Fukien, in 1877. He studied at Waseda University where he specialized in law and economics. In 1907, the Imperial government appointed him to conduct a mission to study the Japanese educational system. He graduated from Waseda in the autumn of the same year.

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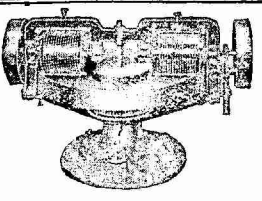




**Brecht**

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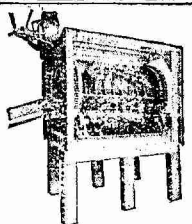
ESTABLISHED 1853 ST. LOUIS



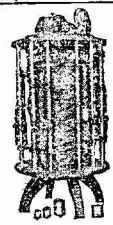
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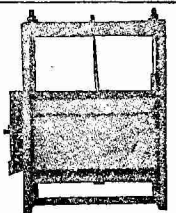
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SHANGHAI, CHINA



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matic Knock Down Pen

Upon his return to China he was engaged by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who was then Grand Councillor, to be a teacher in the law school. Later he was transferred to the Board of Education, and shortly afterwards he acted concurrently as teacher and dean of the Law College.

In 1908 Minister Shen Chia-peng appointed him assistant of the Law Revision Bureau. In 1909 Mr. Chiang passed the examinations held for the benefit of students who had studied abroad and was given the degree of M. A. In 1910 he successfully passed the Imperial Examinations and received the degree of LL.D.

In 1911 he was appointed director of the Law College. After the overthrow of the Imperial regime, he accompanied Mr. Tang Shao-yi on the peace mission to Shanghai. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and later became Chief Justice of the High Court at Peking.

In 1913 Liang Chi-chiao became Minister of Justice, and Mr. Chiang was appointed Vice-Minister of Justice. Mr. Chiang continued holding his position until 1917, when he resigned owing to a monarchical restoration.

At the time when President Yuan Shih-kai aspired to be Emperor, Mr. Chiang tendered his resignation as a protest. In spite of his outspokenness, he

was not allowed to leave the ministry. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai, he was appointed vice-president of the Law Revision Bureau.

In 1918, he was again appointed Vice-Minister of Justice, and acted for the Minister. Upon the reorganization of the Cabinet, he was appointed acting Minister. In the summer when General Chang Hsun attempted a monarchical restoration, he left Peking for Tientsin. After the collapse of the movement, he was appointed by Prime Minister Wang Shih-cheng, Minister of Justice, and held this office for three months.

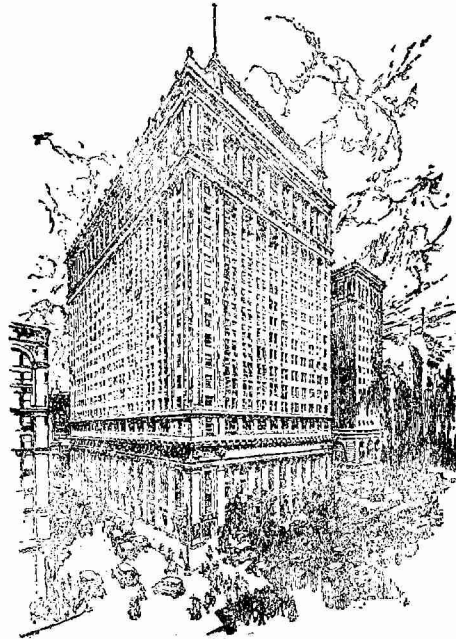
He resigned on account of his difference of views with the other members of the Cabinet on the question of the release of Chang Chen-fang, a monarchist. He held the opinion that Chang must not be set free while his colleagues advocated his release on the condition that he would make a substantial contribution to the flood famine relief fund.

He then was appointed director of students for Japan where he remained for more than a year. In 1920, when the Anfu Club was overthrown, Mr. Chiang was specially appointed president of the Law Codification Commission, and at the beginning of 1921, ordered to act concurrently as vice-chairman of the commission to study the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality.



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*Mr. Chiang's father, Chiang Han, is a famous Chinese scholar, who has published a number of books and is at present acting as adviser to President Hsu Shih-chang.*

## Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

### Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

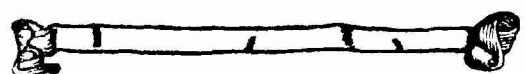
### The Fall of Chiakotu

From the "Shang Pao" (Chinese)

Hitherto the problem of getting up a strong expedition for the suppression of the rebellion in Outer Mongolia has been quite simple for the campaign has had only two elements to deal with, the Russian reactionaries and the Mongolian rebels. Moral support will in all probability not be wanting because the ousting of Baron Ungern and his men and the men of Semenoff will be a source of immense satisfaction to the Russian "Whites", with their headquarter in Chita. So far as the Mongols themselves are concerned, they certainly have no inclination to submit to the yoke of a new monarchy under the Living Buddha, whose weakness of mind has been proverbial, especially when a monarchy established at this juncture will be subject to the dictatorial policy of the Russian reactionaries.

With the fall of Chiakotu, the situation has undergone what seem to us to be grave changes. In

the first place, the declaration of autonomy on the part of Karkah, the Mongolian prince who raised the standard of revolt, has, according to the telegraphic report of Tuchun Wu Tsun-sheng of Heilungkiang, been accomplished with the aid of Russians of the new party. It is to be noticed that the Chita government has not been specifically mentioned, which gives one the impression that this new party is independent of the Chita government and is now stirring up trouble on its own responsibility. However, the movement as it is deserves special consideration for two reasons: (a) Prince Karkah appeals to the Mongolians for support in aiding him to achieve his autonomy on the ground that his movement is independent from that of the Living Buddha and is distinctive in that it will pull down the edifice of princedom so as to make a clean sweep of social distinctions with the result that in future every Mongolian will be "born equal." Such an appeal has about it some irresistible charm for the Mongolians. (b) The new uprising has the support of new Russian elements, which adds complications to the situation. In view of the fact that the Chita government has sent Mr. Yourin to Peking for carrying on negotiations for a long time to secure China's consent to resume trade relations, let us hope that piece of good work will not be destroyed by any indiscreet act on the part of the Chita government to render any assistance, direct or indirect, to the rebellious Mongolian prince at Chiakotu.



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Loh Tsen-sien

"The New Woman," a semi-monthly publication for Chinese women, first made its appearance in January 1, 1920, printed in the Chinese language and today has a circulation of more than 2,000 in different parts of China. Formerly the paper was sent to all parts of Japan and India until July 1920, when the Chinese government made a strict censorship of the new publications and this publication was not allowed to be sent to their subscribers in Northern and Southern China and other countries.



Chow Yung-kia

The object of "The New Woman," is to improve the modern social system and develop woman's capacity so as to render them able to discharge their duty as a citizen in order that the new Republic shall be organized by both sexes. It appears semi-monthly and is sold for four cents a copy. The contents of the publication are: essays and criticisms, valuable translations, popular poems, and stories.

More than twenty-six Chinese men and women are serving on the staff of "The New Woman." Loh Tsen-sien, whose picture appears above is editor-in-chief and a member of the faculty of Fuh Tan University, Nanyang Middle School, and Wu-Pen



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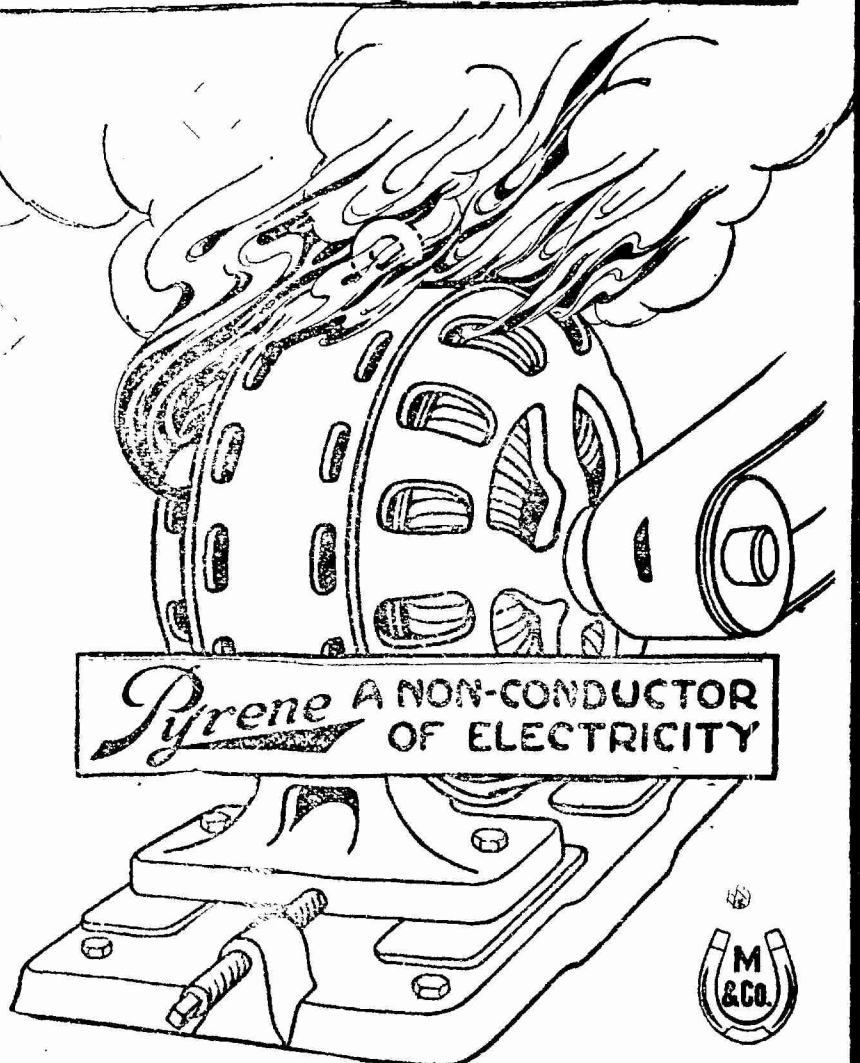
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Middle School for girls. Chow Yung-kia, formerly of Peking University and now a member of the faculty of the Wu-Pen Middle School for Girls, is assistant editor.

## With the American Woman's Club

Mrs. J. A. Ely of St. John's University, Shanghai, Mrs. C. C. Chen, and Dr. Mary Stone were the speakers at the meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, May 3, at the Carlton Cafe. The Mother's Department of the club had the program in charge, the subject of which was "Phases of Chinese Home Life," and the speakers were introduced by Mrs. W. G. Hiltner, chairman of that department.

Mrs. Ely in her address told of some of the knowledge she had gained from her experiences with 200 small Chinese children under her care. She carefully pointed out in several instances that children will be children, where ever they are and the Chinese do not lack sentiment, as is often thought. An interesting thing was told proving the efficiency of Chinese girl-students, when last year a play was staged at the Olympic Theater in one week's time, which netted more than \$1,200 which was utilized for the establishment of free schools for ragged children. The schools are still existing today and being supported.

Mrs. C. C. Chen, discussed the life of the Chinese in the homes and told how the life of a Chinese boy was far happier than that of a Chinese girl. She described the way in which the youth of the nation is protected, clothed and educated, how he is furnished with a wife by his parents and then is at liberty to get an-

other in case she does not bear him a child. She then explained the problems which have presented themselves with the coming of the westerners and their civilization and example.

Dr. Mary Stone, representing the Shanghai Women's Club explained some of the ideals which they were trying to bring before the Chinese people of home, happiness built upon love, equality and understanding.

Dr. Stone said when I am called into Chinese homes of all types, the happiest are those in which the man and wife are Christians. Not all features of Western life are to be imitated, she said, for there is sometimes in evidence a neglect of the aged that is very repugnant to Chinese and apartment house living has not contributed much to the science of making a happy home. But in the main, Dr. Stone declared, the Western plan has proved superior and has been adopted by thousands of educated Chinese. The Shanghai Woman's Club, of which Dr. Stone is president, has made a special effort to bring these ideals before the Chinese women of the city.

\* \* \* \*

Before the opening of the program, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, president, introduced Mrs. Truman S. Holt, who is enroute to Manila and is vice-president of the Woman's Club at Manila. Mrs. Holt referred to the growth and development of the club since four years before when she had spoken to the club. The club in Manila is composed of Americans and Filipinos.

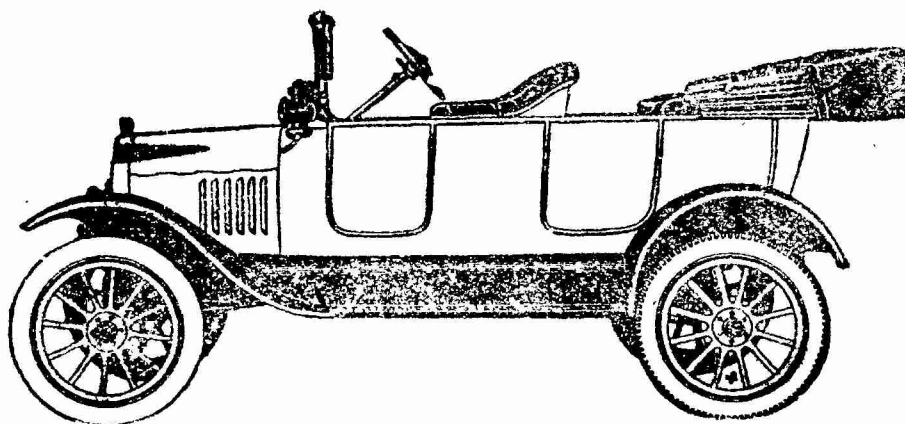
\* \* \* \*

With the coming of more than 1,500 American sailors to Shanghai during the Month of May, it was suggested and approved that an old fashioned American picnic be given them on their arrival. Each member





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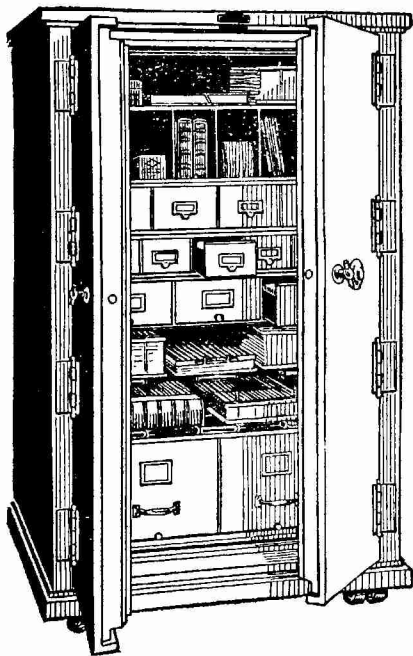
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\* \* \* \*

"Art Appreciation" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mrs. Guy C. Stockton before a meeting of the Mother's Department at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall on Wednesday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock. The lecture was illustrated with colored lantern slides.

\* \* \* \*

On Tuesday afternoon, May 17, the next meeting of the club will be held when a report of all the retiring officers will be given.

### American Law Firms Form Association

An association of the legal firms of Fessenden and Holcomb, Shanghai, and Ross and Lawrence, Manila, has been formed, according to an announcement made this week, each firm retaining its identity. The firm of Ross and Lawrence is at present represented in Shanghai by Judge James Ross.

The associated firms are the two oldest of American nationality in the Far East. Fessenden and Holcomb was founded by the late T. R. Jernigan and is now headed by Stirling Fessenden, dean of the Shanghai American bar. Ross and Lawrence was established a number of years ago by Oscar Sutro and Hamilton Lawrence, now residents of San Francisco. The firm represents the largest American and British interests in the Philippines, including railroad and other public utility concerns, steamship lines, insurance companies and other interests.

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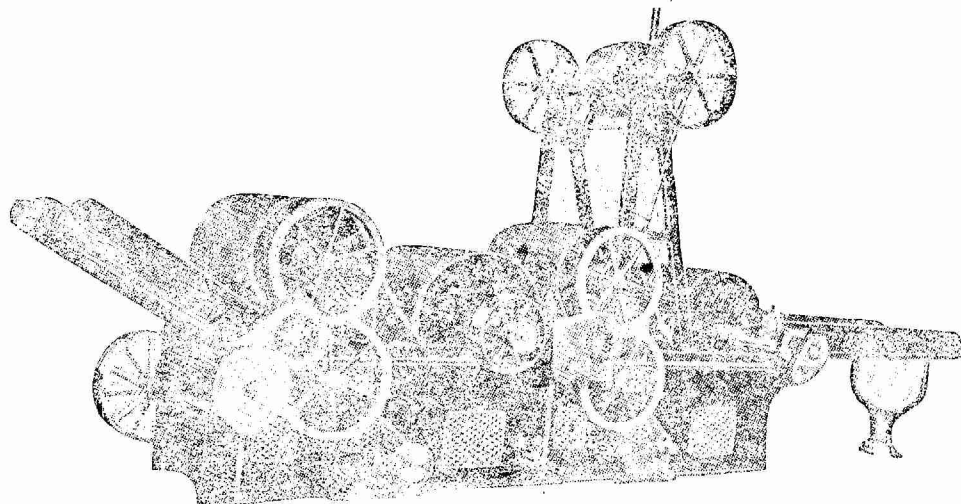
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### Inauguration of Amoy University



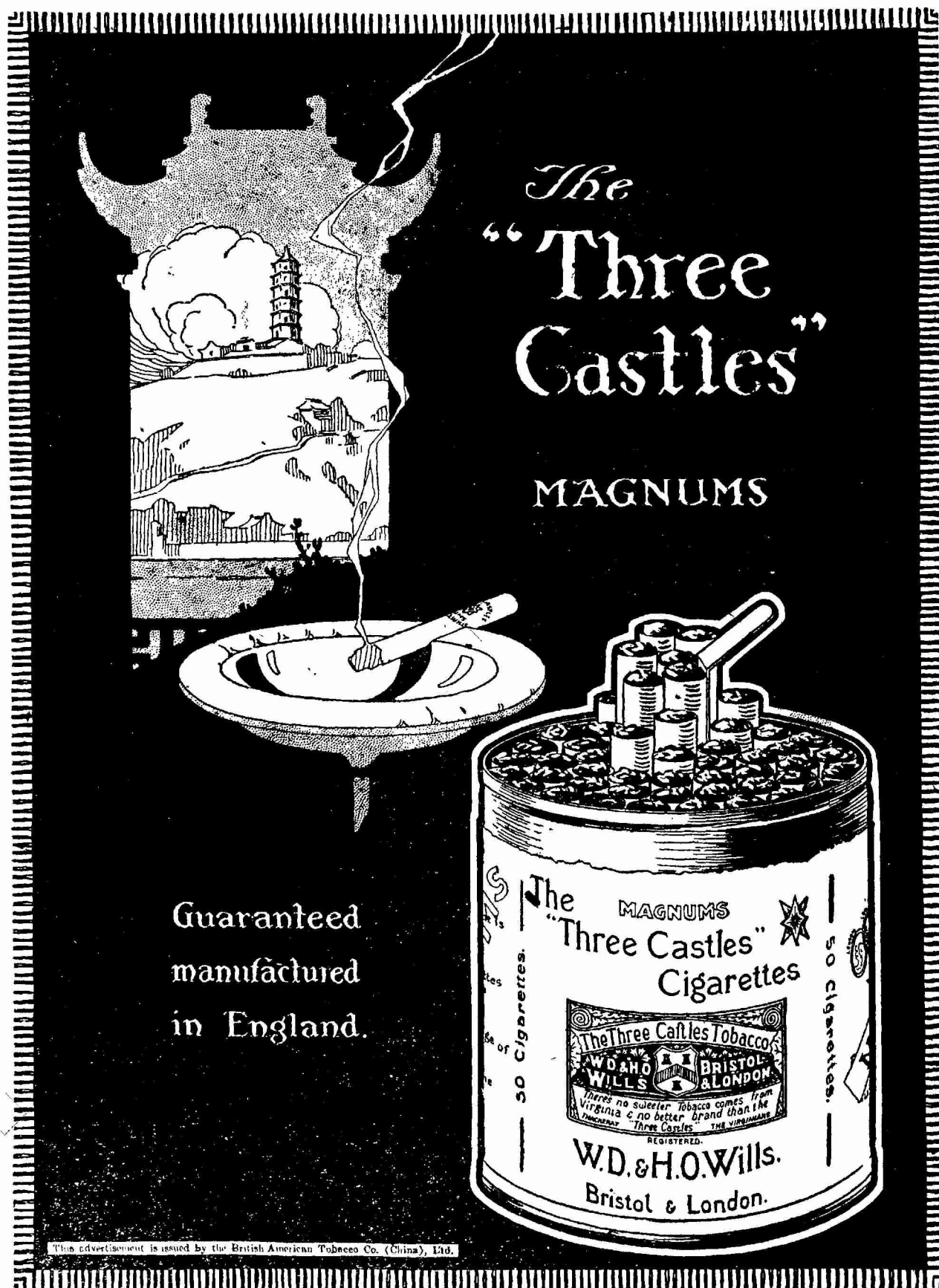
Tan Kan-kee

More than 1,000 people, including students, parents and guests, were present on the occasion of the formal opening of the doors of the Amoy University, located at Chipbo, home of the benefactor Tan Kan Kee, five miles over the waters from the site on the island of Amoy where the university buildings are on April 6.

In the president's address at the inauguration service he outlined briefly the scheme of organization and the source of financial support of the University. His speech (in part) follows:

"It has only been a short time ago that Mr. David Yui of Shanghai introduced to me an American architect who drew up plans for the university and the site was chosen upon which to build and today marks the opening of the school. While it may be a little late, and there may be slight inconvenience in the buildings still we are proud to boast of a university at Amoy. Many prominent people have come on this special mission to be present on this occasion. Professor Dewey, a man of international repute, highly esteemed in our educational circles, has come with his wife and daughter from Peking. Among some of the other attendants are H. C. Jones, Commissioner of Customs, H. J. Anderson of Anglo-Chinese College, Kulangsu; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Murphy, Mr. C. Wharton of Penang and others.

"While I will not be able to be of much financial assistance to the university I feel confident that the maintenance of the school, such as this, will be kept up. My means are limited and, in addition to private schools at Chipbo, I have dared to initiate a university,



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The population of the United States is only one-fourth of our own country, yet there are more than 500 universities. The population of our ten southwestern provinces is double that of the United States and it pains me to know that outside of the institutions established by foreigners, not one private endowed university exists. The reason that is always given is "financial straits." It is not all want of money, however, it is money diverted to improper uses. Were this not the case, the founding of seven or eight universities in each province would not be a difficult matter."

## Men and Events

J. E. Rowe of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, departed on a several months trip to America on Sunday, May 1.

Morton Ross, American Postal Commissioner, Ichang, arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to Ichang after a year's leave in America.

The ladies of the McTyeire School will be at home on Saturday, afternoon, May 14, at the faculty home, 1 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

The official opening of the China Specie Bank Limited, was held on Sunday, May 1, from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock, at the corner of Tientsin and Honan Roads, Shanghai.

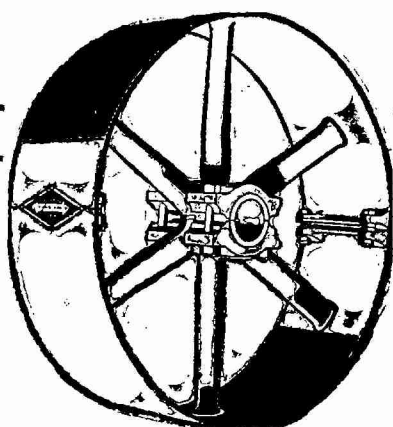
E. T. McQuade, a member of the staff of the Asia Banking Corporation Shanghai, left for Manila last week, where he has been transferred to the Manila branch of the Asia Banking Corporation.



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O. Terrell, agent for Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company was in Shanghai this week enroute to Hongkong, where he will be in charge of the company's office. He is accompanied by Mrs. Terrell.

Yang Pao Ling, civil engineer, a member of the engineering department of the Grand Canal Board, and an engineer counsellor, of the Chihli River Commission, and adviser, to Kiangsu Grand Canal Improvement Board, is in Shanghai this week on a short business trip. He plans to return to Peking on Sunday, May 8.

The corner stone of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's new building at the Bund and Foochow Road, Shanghai, was laid May 5, by Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister to China, Peking. During the function, at which more than 800 people were present, speeches were made by Sir Edward Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, commander-in-chief of the British China station, G. H. Stitt, manager of the bank in Shanghai and others. Other notable guests were present on the occasion which took place at noon.

Reports of the officers and a statement of accounts was given at the annual meeting of the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the hall at 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, May 5. Officers and members of the council, were elected to serve for the ensuing year. The names proposed for election were as follows: Sir Everard Fraser, president; Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, and Samuel Couling, vice-presidents; C. Noel Davis, curator of museum; Mrs. F. Ayscough, librarian; Mrs. C. F. Maguire, assistant librarian; A. C. Haynes, honorary treasurer; Rev. Evan Morgan, editor of journal; V. Grosse, H. A. Wilden, Rev. A. P. Parker, C. Kleine, R. D. Abraham, and Comd. Gyles, councillors. A. D. Blackburn, honorary secretary.

A two day's convention of the China Christian Educational Association Advisory Council was held this week in Shanghai at the China Inland Mission Hall. At the opening meeting on Tuesday it was announced that a deputation composed of internationally famous educators expect to arrive in China in September and Dr. E. D. Burton of Chicago University, Professor Roxby of Liverpool, will be included in the party. Associated with them in their investigations will be a local committee of six, three of whom will be Chinese. They will study missionary educational work throughout China, making their headquarters at the largest centers. The association was opened with an address by its president, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University.

According to word received a new book, "China Japan, and Korea," by J. O. P. Bland, has just been published. A pessimistic view of the situation in China, is taken by the author, and he states that the country should be brought under international tutelage. Government and finance should be centralized, and ultimately a government should be established upon the traditional principles of a paternal despotism. Pending these changes, Mr. Bland believes that an agreement among the Powers for the reorganization of

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China's finances and the reconstruction of her central government upon a new basis of effective authority is not impossible. A recognition of Japan's privileged position in Manchuria and Mongolia should be balanced by her consent to a new "Square deal all around." Mr. Bland is of the opinion that it is possible Japan will agree to a revision and he agrees that the aggressive policy of Japan must come to an end if there is to be any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and any hope of Peace in the Orient.

C. H. Minor, general manager of the China Electric Company for China with headquarters at Peking, has resigned his present position and has accepted the position of general commercial manager of the International Western Electric Company, with headquarters at London. He is planning to sail for London from Shanghai on April 12, in company with Mrs. Minor, on the *s. s. Andre Lebon*. Mr. Minor will be succeeded by F. C. Richardson formerly manager of the Western Electric Italiana, Milan, who will become general manager for China of the China Electric. In June 1918, Mr. Minor accepted the position of general manager for the China Electric and was instrumental in the formation of its organization in China from the Western Electric into the China Electric. He has been connected with the Western Electric Company in New York for many years and has been prominent in both the foreign and domestic field. The Western Electric Company has loaned the Chinese Ministry of Communications \$100,000 to enable the Ministry to take up its share in the increase of the capitalization of the China Electric Company. The China Electric Company was formed in 1917 by Gerard Swope, representing the Western Electric, and the Ministry of Communications, with an American charter and a capital of \$750,000 shared equally by the two stockholders. At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the company it was decided to increase the capital to one million dollars.

## News from North China

Count Ogasawara, Member of the Japanese House of Peers and Counsellor of the War Office, Tokyo, arrived in Peking on April 27 from Hankow where he made a stay of several weeks on a tour of general inspection.

Graduates of the University of Michigan resident at Tientsin gave a dinner Friday evening at the Astor House in honor of F. W. Stevens, Peking representative of the American Group of the International Banking Corporation. Mr. Stevens belongs to the class of '87.

Mrs. Crozier, the wife of Major-General William F. Crozier, formerly Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, has recovered from her recent severe attack of double pneumonia and left the Rockefeller Hospital for her apartments in the Grand Hotel de Peking on April 27.

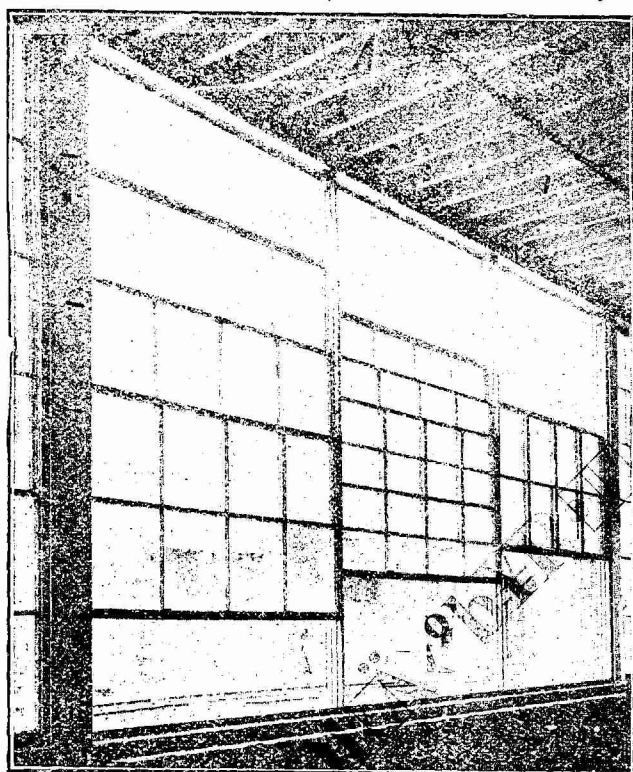
General Wang Chan-yuan, High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, arrived in Tientsin on the morning of April 25, accompanied by his bodyguards, to confer with High Inspecting Commissioners Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun, who have been deliberating in that port for some days.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs gave a dinner in honor of Frederick W. Stevens on Sunday evening at his office, and many local bankers and officials were

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Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American  
Bank of Commerce

present. The other guests were the American Consul-General and Mrs. Fuller, and Messrs Wilson and King, American Vice-Consuls.

The first meeting of the Diplomatic Body held under the chairmanship of the new Doyen, H. E. M. Batalha de Freitas, Portuguese Minister, took place at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 26. The meeting was held at the Spanish Legation as the Doyen's archives have not yet been transferred to the office of the new Doyen.

The Japanese Minister and Mrs. Obata gave a garden party on Thursday in the Legation compound to which was invited a large number of Japanese and Chinese guests. Last year Chinese, Japanese and other foreigners were invited together with the result that the entertainment was overcrowded. This year it was decided to give two entertainments.

The first preliminary meeting of the provincial delegates who have come to Peking to discuss the question of self-government was held last Friday. Fifty delegates were present, representing every province in China except Yunnan, Kwangtung, Hunan and Kweichow. The meeting was formal, and no discussion of the subjects concerning self-government was held.

The Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin, according to the local papers, has requested the authorization of the government for the issue of an order for the examination of passengers on all steamships from Dairen and Newchwang as a precaution against the possible entry of plague from Manchuria. The approval of the Consular Body at Tientsin has been obtained.

Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister at Peking, left Peking for Shanghai Thursday on board Mr. Keswick's private yacht, the *Cutty Sark*, to lay the foundation stone of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's new building on the Bund, Shanghai. Sir Reginald Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong, will also attend, but will leave Peking later and travel to Shanghai by train.

The Belgian engineer engaged for the Yellow River Bridge Commission of the Peking-Hankow Railway, according to a recent advice from Europe, will not arrive in June. Wei Chen-tsu, Chinese Minister to Belgium, suggests that the date for the opening of the tenders for the reconstruction of the bridge be postponed to July 31. The Japanese are trying to get this position.

Payment for salary arrears for December and March, according to the bulletin of the joint teachers' council under date of April 27, were made to the teachers of the eight national higher schools. There have been no developments towards the settlement of the strike since the Cabinet's tentative proposal of last week which was rejected because no definite guarantees of future payments were made.

The funeral service of Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Watson, who was found dead in bed last Monday morning, was held on April 26, at the home of E. P. Watson in Peking. The service was conducted by Rev. Bentley of the British Legation Chapal. Mrs. Watson was the mother of E. P. Watson, a member of the construction staff of the Peking Union Medical College. She was 80 years old.

Mr. Ono, vice-president of the Industrial Bank of Japan, a member of the group of three Japanese banks which financed the Nishihara loans of 1918, has



arrived in Peking to attend the annual general meeting of the Exchange Bank of China. As his bank loaned much money to China three years ago, his visit is attached with much significance, especially in view of the fact that the interest on these loans has not been paid for some time.

Sir Robert Hotung, who is visiting with Lady Hotung and a daughter in Peking, was received in special audience by the President on the morning of April 15. In the course of the audience, the President made inquiry about the conditions of the Chinese in Hongkong, and showed keen interest in the Hongkong University. Later he entertained at luncheon Sir Reginald Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong, and Sir Hotung.

At the annual general meeting held in Peking on April 25, the Bank of China announced a net profit of four million, two hundred and six thousand dollars for the year 1920, seven hundred and forty thousand dollars more than the profit of the preceding year. The bank also announced that for the purpose of extending its business, it had established telegraphic transfers between Shanghai and London and Shanghai and New York. General Feng Ken-kuang was re-elected Governor of the Bank with Chang Chia-ngau as Vice-Governor.

Samuel Sokobin, American Vice-Consul at Kalgan, arrived in Peking on April 27 for a brief visit before he proceeds to Urga. Mr. Sokobin will travel to Urga by way of Harbin and Manchuli, following the route from the latter place. His visit to the Mongolian Capital, according to the Chung Mei News Agency, is the first to be made by any foreign government official since the city fell into the hands of Baron Ungern. The visit is for the purpose of investigating political conditions in Outer Mongolia and looking after American property in Urga.

A. C. Cornish, Tientsin manager of the Standard Oil Company, with 114 votes, led the polls at the election for members of the Russian Municipal Council, which is temporarily being administered by the Chinese government, held on the afternoon of April 26 at the annual general meeting of the rate-payers of the Concession. The other five members of the Council are: R. Bandinel, J. A. Rustad, M. M. Rahm, J. L. Beaumont and S. M. Viazigin. The meeting was called to order by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Chu Hsin-yuan, acting in the capacity of the Russian Consul-general.

Peking, April 30, 1921.

## News from Central China

Eight districts in Hupeh have filed a protest with the provincial government against the killing of the cow for meat purposes, since the animal is the most useful working animal in Chinese farming.

Two new Chinese banks have been added to the list of Hankow Chinese banks, both being industrial banks promoted by Chinese officials in Peking and Tientsin. The new banks purport to be managed along modern banking lines.

John Swire, senior partner of Butterfield and Swire arrived in Hankow yesterday from Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Swire and Miss Swire and a

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friend, Miss Logan. They are on a visit to the Far East, and will go up to Ichang from Hankow in a few days.

The educational associations of Hunan and Chihli have circularized the provincial educational organs of other provinces to send a joint appeal to France and Belgium urging their governments the Boxer indemnities to China to be used for educating young Chinese.

An impeachment has been brought against the director of the Hupeh Government Bank in the Provincial Assembly for excessive issue of cash notes and misappropriations of public funds. The impeachment has brought about protest from various other Chinese business organizations.

H. H. Fox, Commercial Attache to the British Legation in Peking, who has been on a brief visit to Changsha, Hunan, addressed a full meeting of the members of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce at the chamber Friday afternoon. Mr. Fox left Hankow the same evening for Shanghai.

The low water season in the Yangtze River is now over, and river steamers to Shanghai and down river ports have changed their scheduled sailing time to the night. During the low water season, river steamers of ordinary capacity have great difficulties in passing the part of the river down Hankow in night time.

Chinese and foreign secretaries of the Wuhan Y. M. C. A., those from Nanchang, Honan and the National Committee of Shanghai spent three days in Shekow for a retreat. The conferences here are reported to be satisfactory, and are bound to produce useful effects on Y. M. C. A. work in China.

The grand military drill of the Japanese battalions in Hankow took place last Thursday and Friday in the Chinese territory in the immediate vicinity of the agricultural experiment station of the Japanese barracks. The drill was not over until midnight, and the townspeople were alarmed on hearing the firing of cannon.

A detachment of the troops of General Feng Yuxiang has recently been stationed at Wusheng Kwan, the northern gateway to Hupeh province, or Central China, on the Peking-Hankow line. It is reported that this movement of troops is for protecting the section of the line in Honan where there has been an outbreak recently.

The Chinese press in Hankow reports that a party of American journalists and publicists are on their way to China, and are expected to visit Hankow during their stay in China. The purpose of the party in visiting China is to get in touch with Chinese newspaper men to insure a clearer understanding of each other.

Dr. S. Uchigasaki, professor of Waseda University, Tokyo, is now lecturing in Changsha on Chinese-Japanese relations and international brotherhood in lieu of national self-aggrandisement. He is on a lecturing tour in China, having visited various Chinese cities, to impress upon the Chinese people the necessity for better understanding between China and Japan.

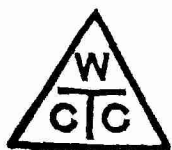
Teachers of government schools in Chengtu, Szechuen, have gone on strike for about three weeks because they have not received their salaries for several months. The Chengtu Teachers Union, formed

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primarily for demanding salaries from the government, has sent an urgent letter to the officials threatening to sell the school properties to make good their arrears.

It is announced that the preliminary constitutions for the government organization of Hunan provincial assembly and district assembly organization were completed on April 20, by the drafting committee after a month's sessions in Changsha, Hunan. The same will be submitted to the authorities and other organizations for final approval before they are given a trial in Hunan.

The Kuling American School reports an enrollment of fifty-one students this year. Forty of these are American children, besides whom there are seven British and four Russian children. The standard American curriculum has been followed in this school where neither money nor effort has been spared to maintain a standard of work acceptable to the best of schools in America.

Some broken fragments of Southern troops in Hupeh districts have formed themselves into bands of robbers. Western districts are infested with such lawless bands who hold rich men and merchants for heavy ransom. The leader of the robbers styles himself as the "Emperor of the Great Country." His followers are preaching wherever they go that they are people of a heavenly nation.

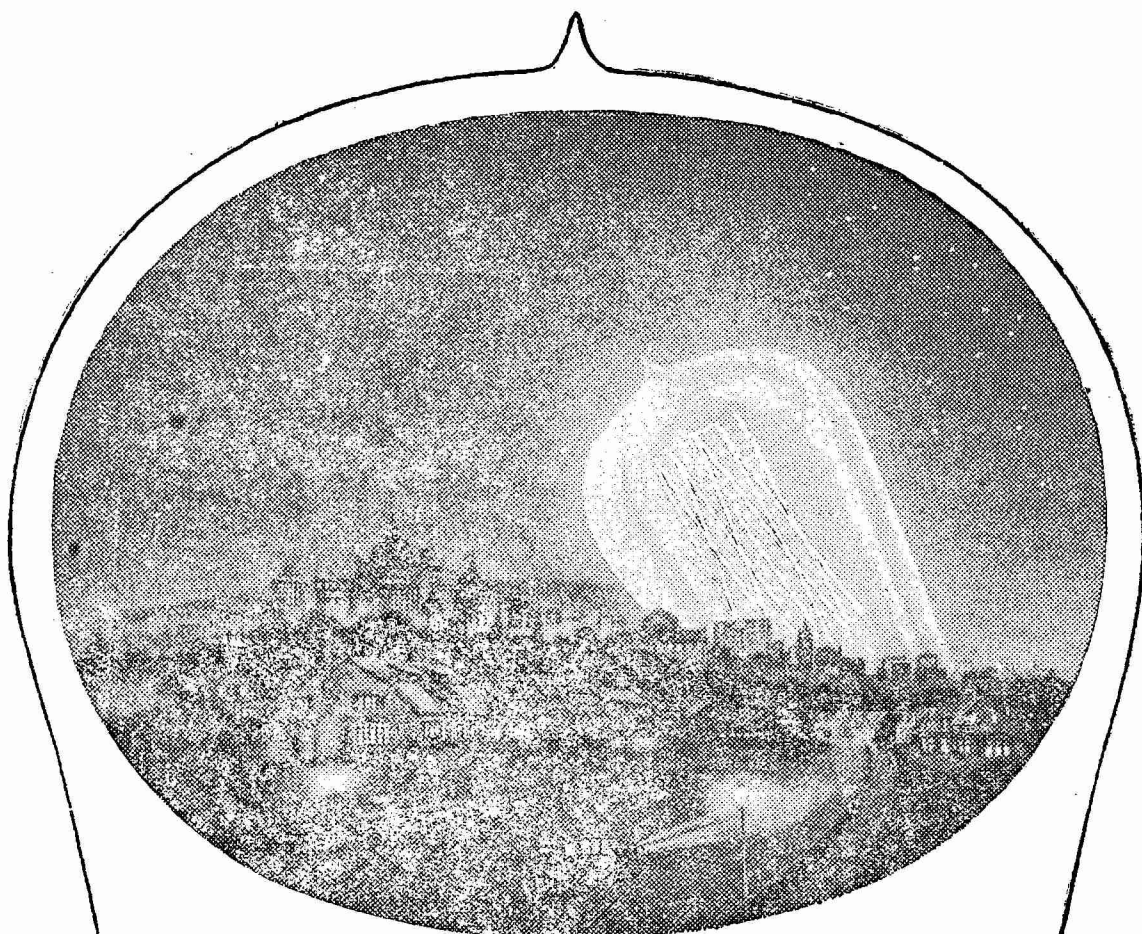
The Hunan government has denounced the election of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the presidency of the Southern government by the extraordinary session charging the recent election in Canton as illegal. Authorities of Yunnan, Szechuen, and Kweichow, all of which are nominally under the Southern government, have made similar repudiation against Sun's election and the presidential inauguration.

The sessions of the general synod of the Anglican Church in China held in Boone University during the last two weeks were over on April 26, when delegates and bishops from other provinces returned to their own places. The general synod this year is said to be highly successful viewing from the number of delegates attending and the results attained from discussion of important problems concerning church progress.

David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the national committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, who came up here to attend the general synod of the American Church Mission in Wuchang, addressed an audience in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening on the China-for-Christ movement. He emphasized that the efforts of all patriotic Chinese who want to be of service to their country should be exerted in making this movement a success.

Plans for holding a famine relief bazaar in Hankow were discussed by representatives of the Chinese and the International committees in Hankow at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce of Hankow on April 29. The speakers of the meeting were, President Wan of the Hankow Chamber, Chiang Pei-ling, chairman of the Chinese committee, British Consul-General H. Goffe, David Z. T. Yui, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and H. C. Joass, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The number one admission ticket of the bazaar, which was made of solid gold, was auctioned for \$5500, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company being the purchasers.





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Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

### ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

| 1         |        | 3         |        | STATIONS.                     | 2         |        | 4         |        |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Direct    | W.L.B. | Sem-dir   | W.L.B. |                               | Direct    | W.L.B. | Sem-dir   | W.L.B. |
| 1.2.3.cl. |        | 1.2.3.cl. |        |                               | 1.2.3.cl. |        | 1.2.3.cl. |        |
| 8.00      |        | 21.00     |        | dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr. | 21.35     |        | 7.55      |        |
| 8.18      |        | 21.18     |        | ,, Paomachang .....dep.       | 21.19     |        | 7.39      |        |
| 8.58      |        | 21.50     |        | ,, Changsiotitu .....,,       | 20.52     |        | 7.14      |        |
| 9.47      |        |           |        | ,, Liulih .....,,             | 19.58     |        |           |        |
| 10.40     |        |           |        | ,, Kaopeitia .....,,          | 19.04     |        |           |        |
| 12.34     | 0.43   |           |        | ,, Paotingfu .....,,          | 17.23     | 4.24   |           |        |
| 16.30     | 3.57   |           |        | ,, Chengtingfu .....,,        | 13.22     | 1.08   |           |        |
| 17.36     | 5.03   |           |        | ,, Shikhiachwang .....,,      | 12.11     | 0.02   |           |        |
| 21.27     | 8.07   |           |        | ,, Shuntetfu .....,,          | 8.33      | 21.15  |           |        |
| 0.11      | 11.41  |           |        | ,, Changteh Ho.....,,         | 5.29      | 17.30  |           |        |
| 2.48      | 15.04  |           |        | ,, Sinsiang .....,,           | 2.52      | 14.13  |           |        |
| 6.13      | 17.58  |           |        | ,, Chengchow .....,,          | 0.26      | 11.24  |           |        |
| 7.24      | 20.48  |           |        | ,, Hsuechow .....,,           | 22.15     | 3.33   |           |        |
| 9.14      | 23.04  |           |        | ,, Yencheng .....,,           | 20.35     | 6.43   |           |        |
| 11.11     | 0.44   |           |        | ,, Chumati .....,,            | 18.16     | 4.45   |           |        |
| 14.09     | 3.12   |           |        | ,, Sinyangchow .....,,        | 15.09     | 2.13   |           |        |
| 15.26     | 4.19   |           |        | ,, S'tien (Chikungshan) ..,,  | 13.46     | 1.03   |           |        |
| 18.56     |        |           |        | ,, Saokan .....,,             | 9.55      | 21.50  |           |        |
| 20.50     | 9.15   |           |        | arr. Hankow Tachimen...,,     | 8.00      | 20.00  |           |        |

The silk market in Hankow has just opened for the 1921 season. In the financial market, there has been a brisk supply of silver from Peking and Shanghai during the past week. All the large Chinese banks in Hankow are quite prepared for more business in the Chinese markets. In the market for exports, there is nothing of particular interest to report, the market being as dull as ever. The piece goods and cotton yarn markets are equally lifeless. There is at present a marked tendency among Chinese weavers and manufacturers to use Chinese yarns instead of imported goods. There has been some local demand for cotton for home manufacturing purposes from the Wuchang cotton mills and the Hunan First Cotton Mill in Changsha.

Hankow, April 30, 1921.

## News from South China

The National Assembly of the Republic of China, popularly known as the Old Parliament, has again met here in Canton in extraordinary session.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, well-known in Hongkong and South China, have left the Colony for a trip in the North. They are expected to be away for several months.

A. O. Lang, vice-president of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong during the absence of the Hon. P. H. Holyoak.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce are opposing the government proposals to increase many of the existing stamp duties and to impose certain new duties. The government is having the matter under consideration.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be inaugurated the President of the Republic of China in Canton May 5. An unprecedented parade of citizens in honor of this occasion will be held that day, some 30,000 persons having enrolled to march.

The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, a government bank, is opening many branches and sub-agencies in the interior district in order to promote the circulation of its bank-notes and to facilitate domestic money order and exchange.

Registration will soon be open for voters for the coming district election for magistrates and assemblies to take place August 1 next. The women in the districts will not be permitted to vote, however, as they are in the city of Canton.

Practically every form of labor now in Canton has its union. More than thirty unions have been registered since the inauguration of the municipality which provides three seats for the laboring interests in the advisory council of thirty members.

Sister Macarie, eighty-one years old, one of the most faithful charity workers in Hongkong, having lived and labored there for upwards fifty years, died at the French Convent April 21. She was generally known as the "Little French Sister" of the orphanage there.

The first annual dinner of the Queen's College Old Boys Association of Hongkong was held at one of the college halls evening of April 23, when more than two hundred persons were present. The association expects to have similar gatherings in other cities where



# Seasonable Suggestions For Spring

## For the Garden

Garden Seeds  
Flower Seeds  
Garden Tools

## For the Home

Summer Draperies  
Wicker Porch and Garden Furniture  
Matting Rugs and Strips  
Cretonne  
Cushions  
Awnings and Bamboo Screens  
Mosquito Netting  
Screen Wire

## For the Table

Choice fresh and canned fruits  
Canned provisions of all kinds  
Picnic and week-end lunch necessities

## For the Woman

Gingham  
Wash Silk  
Pongees  
Choice Straw Hats  
Shoes  
Bungalow Aprons  
And other necessities

## For the Man

Sport and Summer Shirts  
Soft Collars  
Hose  
Straw Hats  
Sun Helmets  
Shoes  
Summer Underwear

## Summer Neckwear

Pongee and other summer suits

## For Recreation Time

Tennis Rackets  
Tennis Balls  
Tennis Shoes  
Golf Sticks  
Golf Balls  
Golf Shoes  
Baseballs  
Baseball gloves  
Baseball bats  
Bathing suits  
Bathing caps  
Bathing shoes  
Kodaks  
Kodak films,  
Developing and printing outfits  
Lunch Baskets, fully equipped  
Thermos bottles

## For Your Vacation Trip

Traveling Bags  
Steamer Trunks  
Wardrobe Trunks  
Suitcases  
Traveling cases, fully equipped  
Drug and toilet necessities  
Stationery  
Machiang sets, marked with Roman numerals

## For Spring Repairs

All lines of Hardware  
Paints and Varnishes  
Paint brushes

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Far Eastern Representative.

there are Queen's "old boys." Sir Robert Ho Tung is president of the association.

The report of the Institution of Engineers and Ship Builders of Hongkong for the year ending December 31, 1920, shows that the membership at that date was 412. During the year eighteen members resigned and 116 members were elected, while other fifty-three members who have been absent for some time have not been included in the mentioned total.

The first election for City Advisory Council in Canton will be held June 1, when women as well as men will be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. Some 260,000 voters have been enrolled. It is reported that a large number of the registered voters are laborers. The women will fight for three seats in the ten unofficial members open to popular election, while the Kuomintang or the Nationalist Party will only work to seat five candidates so as to offer encouragement to non-party candidates.

That Kwangtung and Kwangsi will have a military conflict the press is now free to announce. There have been preparations on both sides for some time, but declaration of war was premature the last few months. Now movement of troops is no longer a secret, and General Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung has openly warned General Chen Pin-chun of Kwangsi to refrain from longer interfering with the peace along the borders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Canton authorities, when questioned the other day, deny that Kwangsi troops have already entered Yamchow and Limchow circuits of Kwangtung.

To keep in touch with the more enterprising chambers of commerce abroad and to bring itself into line with similar organizations, the Canton General Chamber of Commerce has recently created a foreign secretariat and decided to publish a trade magazine. Hin Wong, formerly editor-in-chief of the *Canton Times* and now managing editor of the *Canton Star*, is secretary of the Chamber. He will supervise the publication of the proposed magazine. The Canton municipality and the chamber will cooperate in undertaking more publicity work for the city. Chan Lim Pak, the president of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, is a progressive business man and a director in many large firms in Canton and Hongkong.

H. W.

Canton, April 23, 1921.

## Week's News Summary

### CHINA

April 28. Price of rice in Shanghai reaches \$10 a picul.—Bandits intimidate natives in Fukien province.

April 29. Armed robber gang kills two Chinese detectives in raid at Shanghai.

May 1. Chinese officials unable to locate Baron Ungern's buying agents in Harbin.

May 2. Conference of Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kung and Wang Kwang-yuan at Tientsin said to be planning military move against the South.

May 3. Reports from Peking that present Cabinet will be retained.



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S. S. "WEST KEATS" .. .. May 28th, 1921  
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May 4. Shanghai Chinese merchants meet to organize society for investigation of local judicial affairs.

#### JAPAN

April 28. Baron Negata, a Japanese representative at the League of Nations, declares every evidence of good will towards his country in United States.

April 29. Japan protests to Greece against holding of steamer carrying Turkish prisoners from Siberia.

#### SIBERIA

April 30. Russian communist alarmed by landing of Japanese troops at Nickolaevsk.

#### GENERAL

April 28. Germany offers fifty billion gold marks as reparation.—Move to subsidize British miners may end strike.

April 30. Knox resolution to end state of war with Germany introduced in U. S. Senate.—Lloyd George offers to confer with "untainted" Irish.—Outlook for settlement of British miners strike said to be gloomy.

April 29. Allied Reparation's Commission unanimously fixes Germany indemnity at 132,000,000,000 gold marks.—British strike situation said to be more favorable.—N. W. Rowell, member of the Canadian House, declares against renewal of Anglo-Japanese alliance.

May 1. American Secretary of State invites Allied Ambassadors to conference on German reparations.—French Premier says Ruhr coal basin will be occupied immediately.

May 2. Washington dispatch says British, French and Belgian Ambassadors have informed U. S. Secretary of State that German terms are unacceptable.—Italy announces complete agreement with United States in Yap controversy.

May 3. French army mobilizes for advance into Germany, allowing seven days in which to comply with reparation terms.—U. S.—Canadian peace cited by President Harding as model for world relations.

May 4. European miners agree to assist British strikers in obtaining their demands.—French army moving toward German territory with Allied plans for military and political measures completed.

## CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM "The Chinese Engineer & Contractor."

Pootung Cotton Mill—An addition to the long list of cotton mills now in existence is a new plant that is soon to be installed at Pootung, the building occupying 40 mow of land. The mill to be equipped with 100,000 spindles of Chinese manufacture and the engine and motors have been ordered from a German firm. The mill also plans to install 800 hand cotton gins and twenty to be operated by oxen. Operations are expected to begin during August.

Improvement of Pongee—Chinese officials co-operating with the native chambers of commerce have issued regulations and instructions in an attempt to standardize the production of pongee. The width of the piece goods is being increased to meet foreign demands and other improvements are under way. A testing house is being operated to check the quality of the pongee exported. Recently a long report regarding the general conditions of pongee weaving in China and the reforms being instituted has been sent to all foreign dealers. Chinese pongee is produced in Shantung and Honan provinces and has an annual export sale to Europe and America of 5,000,000 bolts.

Chekiang Cane Sugar Mill—A large, modern sugar mill is to be erected soon in Chekiang by Chang Pei-hwa, a Shanshing merchant, who owns a large sugar cane plantation and refinery in Formosa. Mr. Chang is now in Shanghai on a business trip. He has a large number of young sugar cane plants with him, in addition to literature on planting and cultivation. He intends to visit Yi Wu, Shaoshing, Tong Chi and districts soon to encourage to growing of the product.

Chuhsien Coal Mine—A rich coal mine is reported to have been discovered in the neighborhood of Yi Shan, near Chuhsien in Shantung province. The coal has been tested and is said to be of a high quality. A company of merchants has been organized with a capitalization of \$500,000 for its development.

Chiyeu Telephone Company—Plans are being made for the organization of a company to install a telephone system at Chiyeu in the Changchow district. The residents of the town have petitioned the tentative company to install the service on a basis of

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\$5 a month toll. The expense of installing the service is estimated at \$4,500.

**New Flour Mill at Chaokaidu**—An Anwei merchant, Mr. Kung, has decided to erect a flour mill at Chaokaidu with a capitalization of \$300,000. After the company is organized, registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and accorded to protection by the local magistrate, the work of building and installation of machinery will be begun.

**Kirin Electric Company**—A company for the installation of an electric light and power company is being organized by a Chinese merchant at Kirin. It is said that the residents of the city are suspicious of the project, believing that it is to be financed by Japanese capital.

**Dau Foong Enamelling Company**—The Dau Foong Enamelling Company, recently placed in operation, is the first plant of its kind to be worked in China by native labor and capital. Approximately two hundred workmen are employed.

**Wild Silk Production in Manchuria**—The production of wild silk in Manchuria is becoming a profitable industry and its output of cocoons has now surpassed that of Shantung province in quantity, the number of weaving plants has increased from three to sixty-three and the total capital employed from \$59,500. to 285,000 The number of looms has also increased approximately six fold, there being 13,500 now working. The annual production of cocoons is 81,759,000 catties and of the silk 413,000 catties.

**Chinese Crepe for America**—A certain American firm in Shanghai has recently placed an order with the Chekiang Silk Guild for 600 cases of Hangchow crepe in white and light blue, according to the Chinese press. The crepe is to be exported to the United States for the manufacture of shirts and for garment linings. The Chekiang weavers are adept at producing new patterns in their product and also have recently perfected a new dying process.

**Government Aid for Chinese Tea Dealers**—The tea merchants of Shanghai and Hankow has recently received assistance from the Chinese government in the way of tax exemptions and refunds on deposits with the Customs. Large stocks of tea and tea bricks are being held by native dealers in the two ports.

## Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations  
of China's Principal Markets

### Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

**China Cotton**—The market has had a very firm undertone during the week, and notwithstanding occasional set-backs, the net result has been a moderate advance. There has been no general activity, but whenever cotton has been offered for sale, it has been taken care of by the same steady demand that has been the feature of the market for so long.

The chief interest from now on will be centered on the planting of the new crop, preparatory work in this connection commencing within the next few days, and we shall continue to report on the progress from week to week as we have done in previous years.

**Yarn**—The market during the past week has been very firm. Both spot and forward positions have appreciated considerably. Some 19,500 bales of all chops of local spinnings have been booked direct with the mills at an advance price of three to four taels from last week's level, whilst the general demand from Canton, Tientsin, Swatow, Tsingtao and Yangtze Valley was partially taken care of. Some 6,000 bales in all were sold second-hand at an advance of three taels per bale as compared with our previous report, the scarcity of spot holdings preventing a larger turnover. There has been general booking for June/July and considering these being the slack months of the season, the situation, therefore, can be summed up as being phenomenal.





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## Kaifengfu-Honanzu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifengfu-Honanzu (Peinlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Peinlo line—which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuehchow connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY

Peking, China.

## Honan Anthracite Coal

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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Peinlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaofoo, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

## FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaofoo.

Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

Liverpool, April 25, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

|                                            |       |       |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis..... | 18.75 | Pence |
| M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....         | 5.00  | "     |
| Good Middling American, Spot.....          | 7.45  | "     |
| " " " May .....                            | 8.02  | "     |
| " " " July .....                           | 8.30  | "     |

Market:—Steady.

New York, April 28, 1921.

New York Market:—

|               |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| May .....     | 12.12 | Cents |
| July.....     | 12.67 | "     |
| October ..... | 13.26 | "     |
| Spot.....     | 12.30 | "     |

Market:—Steady.

Bombay, April 28, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

|                                               |       |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|
| Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 291 per Khandy |       |
| Fully Good Bengal, May ...                    | 209 " |
| Fine Oomra, May.....                          | 250 " |

Market:—Firm.

Shanghai Market:—

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf..... | Tls. 23.40 |
| Shanghai .....               | " 22.50    |
| " M-ginned, .....            | " 23.00    |
| Taichong .....               | " 23.00    |

Tone of the Market:—Firm.

## Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama: Raw Silk stocks in Yokohama are increasing daily. The market is very dull and prices are more or less nominal. The general opinion is that American manufacturers hold sufficient raw silk for their requirements until the arrival of the New Season, and that they have not enough confidence in the ability of the Japanese to maintain prices artificially.

In order to regulate the price of raw silk the Department of Agriculture hopes to curtail the hatching of silkworm eggs to about 20 percent below that of last Season. Sericulturists naturally oppose this method, as they know that the capital expended on Mulberry trees during 1919 and 1920 will not be earning any return and furthermore the men discharged from factories will return to the farms.

Shanghai: In view of the expected decline in Japan silks, Shanghai Filature Owners were inclined to be easier in prices for New Season contracts. With the absence of speculators, as in former years, it was also thought that at least this Season would give Filature Owners the much desired opportunity to buy cocoons cheaply. The purchase of about 1,000 bales last week by one foreign firm at full prices has, however, momentarily upset their calculations. Efforts to induce other firms to buy at the same levels have so far proved ineffectual.

Tsatees: Remain unchanged.

Tussahs: The market is again very quiet, and quotations are practically unchanged. The hoped for resumption of American business has not materialized as yet.

|                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops... | Tls. 1250 |
| " " " Extra Chops.....                      | " 1100    |
| " " " Medium Chops .....                    | " 1050    |
| Tsatee Improved Reel Best Chops .....       | Tls. 870  |
| " " " Market Chops...                       | " 825     |
| Tussah Best Chops.....                      | Tls. 540  |
| " Market Chops.....                         | " 520     |

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 4th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 34½d. shows a rise of ½d. since our last circular. Our rate for T/T on London remains at 3/3, with premium of 1d. to 1½d. offering in the open market, at the close there are signs of a demand for Gold remittances which may lead to weaker rates.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 39,800,000 a decrease of Tls 1,710,000  
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... \$ 36,670,000 an increase of \$ 970,000  
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 66,000,000, as against Tls. 63,300,000 held at this time last year.

|                          | Average rates for Mar. | Thurs. April. 28 | Friday April 29 | Sat. April 30   | Mon. May 2      | Tuesday May 3   | Wed. May 4      |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bk's selling rates       |                        | opening closing  | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing |
| T/T London               | 3/0.042                | 3/3              | 3/3             | 3/3             | 3/3             | 3/3             | 3/3             |
| D/Dfts. "                | —                      | 3/3½             | 3/3½            | 3/3½            | 3/3½            | 3/3½            | 3/3½            |
| 4m/s "                   | —                      | 3/3½             | 3/3½            | 3/3½            | 3/3½            | 3/3½            | 3/3½            |
| T/T India                | 233.094                | 247½             | 247½            | 247½            | 247½            | 247½            | 247½            |
| T/T France               | 832.292                | 860              | 860             | 845             | 845             | 830             | 830             |
| T/T N. Y.                | 58.740                 | 64               | 64              | 64½             | 64½             | 64½             | 64½             |
| T/T H'kong               | 75.365                 | 76               | 76              | 76              | 76              | 76½             | 76½             |
| T/T Japan                | 81.948                 | 75               | 75              | 75              | 75              | 74½             | 74½             |
| T/T Batavia              | 175.021                | 191              | 192             | 192             | 192             | 192             | 192             |
| T/T Straits              | 77.000                 | 71½              | 71½             | 71½             | 71½             | 71              | 71              |
| Bk's buying rates        |                        |                  |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 4m/s B/L. } Cred, D/A    | 3/3.042                | 3/6              | 3/6             | 3/6             | 3/6             | 3/6             | 3/6             |
| 6m/s " " "               | —                      | 3/6½             | 3/6½            | 3/6½            | 3/6½            | 3/6½            | 3/6½            |
| 4m/s " D/P               | 3/4.292                | 3/7½             | 3/7½            | 3/7½            | 3/7½            | 3/7½            | 3/7½            |
| 4m/s " " "               | —                      | —                | —               | —               | —               | —               | —               |
| 4m/s B/F. } C., D/A, D/P | 932.292                | 960              | 960             | 945             | 945             | 930             | 930             |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc.            | 65.740                 | 71               | 71              | 71½             | 71½             | 71½             | 71½             |
| 4m/s " Docs              | —                      | 71½              | 71½             | 72              | 72              | 72½             | 72½             |

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

## Bullion.

|                                                                              | April. 28              | April 29               | April 30               | May 2                  | May 3                  | May 4                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.      | 34½                    | 34½                    | 34½                    | 34½                    | 34½                    | 34½                    |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch .....       | G. \$ 60½              | G. \$ 60½              | G. \$ 60½              | G. \$ 60½              | G. \$ 61½              | G. \$ 61½              |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 993 touch)                        | Tls. 355 <sup>80</sup> | Tls. 354 <sup>60</sup> | Tls. 353 <sup>70</sup> | Tls. 352 <sup>00</sup> | Tls. 349 <sup>10</sup> | Tls. 349 <sup>50</sup> |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 111 <sup>00</sup>      | 111 <sup>00</sup>      | 111 <sup>00</sup>      | 111 <sup>00</sup>      | 111 <sup>00</sup>      | 111 <sup>00</sup>      |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day.                                   | 72.475                 | 72.5125                | 72.45                  | 72.45                  | 72.5                   | 72.475                 |
|                                                                              | 2%                     | 2½%                    | 2%                     | 2%                     | 1½%                    | 1½%                    |

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Bank of England rate of discount    | 6½%        |
| Bank of France rate of discount     | 7%         |
| London open Market rate of Discount | 3 m/s. 5½% |
| " " " 4 m/s. 5½%                    |            |
| " " " 6 m/s. 5½%                    |            |

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| London on Paris T/T    | 51.10 |
| London on Germany T/T  | —     |
| New York on London T/T | 39½   |
| Bombay on London T/T   | 1/3½  |
| Hongkong on " T/T      | 2/6½  |
| Yokohama " " T/T       | 2/5½  |

# What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, April 13, to April 20, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Mar. Tael 1.46 equal \$1. Gold.)

*S. S. Empress of Asia, April 2.*

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature :

Wild, other Ports...Bls. 45 Pls. 45.20  
Silk Pongees, Shantung.... „ 13.27

Tea, Green :

Gunpowder, Ningpo..... „ 661  
„ Kiukiang..... „ 7  
Young Hyson, other Ports... „ 6  
Straw Braid, White..... „ 42

To Detroit,

Skins, Squirrel..... Pcs. 32,807

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :

White, other Ports. Bls. 120 Pls. 120.04

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :

White, Shanghai...Bls. 784 „ 778.73  
Yellow, Hankow...Bls. 24 „ 24.01  
White, other Ports. Bls. 120 „ 119.27  
Yellow, other Ports...Bls. 19 „ 19.00

Silk, Raw, Filature :

Wild, other Ports...Bls. 44 „ 44.12  
Silk Pongees, Honan..... „ 15.00  
„ „ Shantung..... „ 103.13  
Chinaware, Coarse..... „ 87  
„ Fine..... „ 35  
Wool, Sheep's..... „ 1,440  
Musk..... Tael 418  
Carpets..... Pcs. 8  
Skins, Marmot..... „ 10,000  
„ Weasel, with Tails .. „ 15,000

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste :

Other, Ports.....Bls. 83 Pls. 300.68

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :

White, Shanghai...Bls. 40 „ 39.91

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :

White, other Ports...Bls. 45 „ 45.74

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green :

Gunpowder, Ningpo..... Pls. 302

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned..... Pcs. 44,300

*S. S. Arizona Maru, from U. S. A., March 29.*

Typewriters..... Pcs. 10

Machinery..... Hk. Tls. 54,147

*S. S. Hankow Maru, from U. S. A., March 28.*

Leather, Sole..... Pls. 11

Iron and Steel, Galvanized :

Wire Shorts..... „ 1,680

Cigarettes..... Mille 153,250

*S. S. Tenyo Maru, April 6.*

To New Orleans.

Silk Pongees, Shantung..... Pls. 1.50

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :

White, other Ports. Bls. 162 „ 164.76

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :

White, Shanghai...Bls. 306 „ 303.60  
„ Other Ports...Bls. 11 „ 11.02  
Silk Pongees, Shantung..... „ 67.97  
Skins, Squirrel..... Pcs. 10,000  
„ Weasel..... „ 10,000

To Philadelphia.

Silk Pongees, Shantung..... Pls. 4.62

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung..... „ 21.28

Egg Yolk, Dried..... „ 844

Walnuts, in Shell..... „ 375

Carpets..... Pcs. 27

Cotton Gaberdines, Yarn-dyed „ 42

*S. S. West Isis, from U. S. A., March 28.*

Machinery..... Hk. Tls. 12,285

*S. S. Nile, from U. S. A., March 31.*

Iron Pipe Fittings..... Pls. 91

Asparagus..... „ 41

Fruits, Fresh..... „ 7

Fruits, Dried..... Pls. 8

Leather, Sole..... „ 8

Oranges, Fresh..... „ 123

Prunes, Dried..... „ 3

Machines, Calculating..... Pcs. 3

Lemons, Fresh..... „ 142,050

Typewriters..... „ 3

Canned Fruits..... Doz. 147

„ Vegetables..... „ 340

Catsup..... „ 135

Hats..... „ 33

Jams..... „ 50

Oil, Lubricating..... Galls. 25,775

*S. S. Montecagle, April 11.*

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :

White, other Ports...Bls. 36 Pls. 37.23

Silk, Raw, Filature :

Wild, other Ports...Bls. 10 „ 10

Silk Pongees, Shantung.... „ 12.51

To New York.

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and

not steam filature :

White, other Ports...Bls. 10 „ 10.05

Yellow, Hankow...Bls. 10 „ 10.28

„ other Ports...Bls. 30 „ 30

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :

White, Shanghai...Bls. 431 „ 428.91

„ other Ports...Bls. 72 „ 71.40

Yellow, Shanghai...Bls. 30 „ 29.73

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :

White, other Ports. Bls. 106 „ 108.15

Silk, Raw, Filature :

Wild, other Ports...Bls. 30 „ 30.68

Silk Pongees, Honan..... „ 29.48

„ „ Shantung..... „ 139.48

To Scranton.

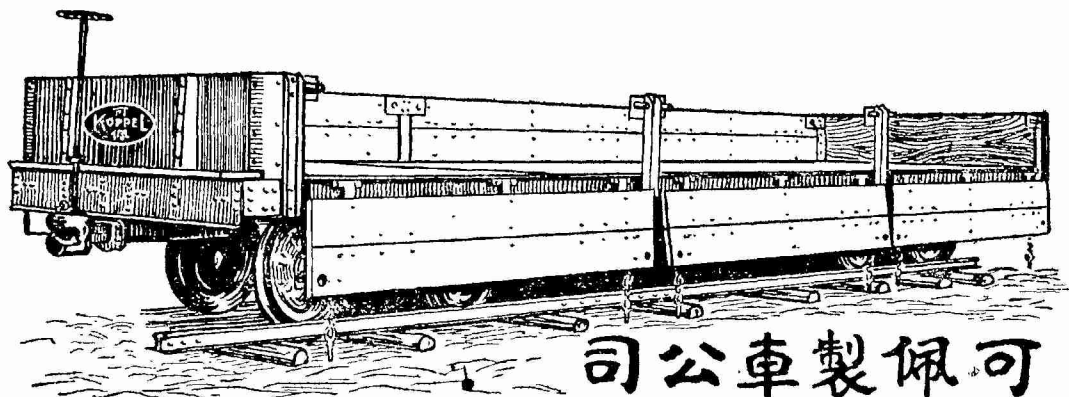
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :

White, Shanghai...Bls. 5 „ 4.97

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :

White, other Ports...Bls. 45 „ 45.62

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## New Books and Publications

### Asiatic Love Poems

*Garden of Bright Waters*, translated by Edward P. Mathers. Houghton Mifflin Co, Boston, 1920.

“A GARDEN of Bright Waters,” containing 120 Asiatic love poems translated by Edward Powys Mathers, opens to English-speaking readers an almost unexplored tract of poetry. China and Japan have become popular exotic fields of late years, but for the most part translations have been made from the poetry of the highly artificial classical period, and have included few examples of modern composition and few from the vernacular of the common people.

While the Chinese and Japanese sections of the present collection, therefore, contain fewer surprises than the others, even here the translations are not confined to the exquisite, epigrammatic, restrained and suggestive poems of the golden age in these countries. There are also street songs of the common people, and one of the most delightful poems in the book is the work of an American-born Chinese of the present day, who, a note informs us, “follows the profession of a valet.”

But the most potent charm of “The Garden of Bright Waters” lies in the insight which it affords into the lives and emotions of the people of Arabia and Indo-China, of Laos and Daghestan and Annam and Cambodia—places whose very names are full of a wild magic, as reflected in their favorite songs.

These love poems as a rule treat emotion in a primitive and very simple fashion, as a feeling too urgent to be subtle, an elemental attraction. And yet, just to show us how dangerous are generalizations, we find here, in a song of Kafirstan, an idea of marriage by no means either savage or Oriental. It is called “Walking up a Hill at Dawn:”

Here is the wind in the morning:  
The kind red face of God  
Is looking over the hill  
We are climbing.  
Tomorrow we are going to marry  
And work and play together,  
And laugh together at things  
Which would not amuse our neighbors.

The most salient and general qualities of expression in these Asiatic poems are a directness of vision, a freshness of imagery which comes with eyes unclouded by conventional epithets. “Your hair is a panther’s shadow,” says one poet of his beloved; from Afghanistan come the lines—

Life is a red thing like the sun setting very quietly;  
Setting quickly and heavily and very quietly.

There are flame shawls, curtains of vermillion silk, green robes, red jewels, light blue scarves; another ballade sings of “a small proud face brimming with sunlight,” looking out from a palanquin that “is truly green and blue”; and there is the “almond-colored dawn.” So color intoxicated are these poets that they even write of “white and green and black tears.” Truly may they say “the words of my mouth are colored and shining things.”

Most of the poems are purely lyrical, but there are also examples of the epigrams which we associated

### “The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . .” TO BE WELL INFORMED READ THE ASIATIC REVIEW

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*Times.*

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Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

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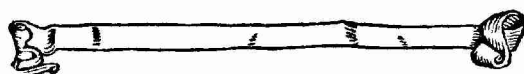
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with Oriental wisdom. A street song of Manchuria combines the two qualities:

It is hard for a man to tell  
The hidden thought in his friend's heart,  
And the thought in a man's own heart  
Is a thing darker.  
If you have seen a woman's heart  
Bare to your eyes,  
Go quickly away and never tell  
What you have seen there.

In making English poems from his Asiatic material, Mathers demonstrates once more that the work of translation may be genuinely creative. One may not be able to check the literalness of his transference of words and ideas, but one does not want to. What he has transferred is a spirit, a sense of moods and expression both ancient and native.





# Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

*Professor of History, St. John's University*

and

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

*Professor of Economics, St. John's University*

*This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.*

## 1. International Affairs

*Topic 1: American Attitude Toward Russian Trade.*

References: Pp. 452-3.

Questions: 1. With what countries have trade agreements been signed by Russia? 2. In what way are commercial and political relations intertwined in Russia? 3. What is the main difficulty in carrying on trade with Russia? 4. What is the central thought of the American reply? 5. What has been the main trend of comment in America regarding the British-Soviet agreement?

*Topic 2: The Position of the Consortium.*

References: Pp. 458-9, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474.

Questions: 1. Under whose Presidential Administration was the Consortium formed? 2. What is the attitude of the Harding Administration toward the Consortium? 3. Why is free competition in the Chinese investment market difficult? 4. Is the Consortium a monopoly? 5. What is it that makes the Consortium necessary in China? 6. Show how cooperation is planned for in the Consortium.

*Topic 3: A Chinese Newspaper on American-Japanese Relations.*

References: Pp. 459-60.

Questions: 1. How do American-Japanese relations affect

China? 2. What are the reasons for America's interest in the Pacific? 3. Subject for a paper: A comparison of America's interest in the Atlantic and the Pacific. 4. What does the editor think of the Korean question? 5. What is at the root of the land-law trouble in California?

*Topic 4: Mr. Lansing at Paris.*

References: Pp. 450-2.

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Lansing? 2. What book has he written? 3. What was Mr. Lansing's opinion on each of the six subjects in the list given on p. 451? 4. What was the difference between Mr. Lansing and President Wilson over the fundamental principles of the League of Nations Covenant? 5. Which plan do you think was the better one? 6. Try to frame the resolution for a debate upon this difference. 7. Which plan for a League do you think the better one for China? Why?

## 2 Domestic Affairs

*Topic 1: Tientsin Political Conferences.*

References: Pp. 448-50.

Questions: 1. How much is actually known about these conferences now? 2. Who are the men chiefly interested in the conferences? 3. Of what importance is the Vice-Presidential question? 4. What is a *coup d'état*? 5. What

part does the Mongolian question play at present?

*Topic 2: The Labor Situation in China in 1920.*

References: Pp. 453-56.

Questions: 1. How is the cost of living reflected in laborers' wages? 2. How did the Japanese Boycott affect Chinese manufactures? 3. In what part of China do most of the strikes occur? Is there any particular reason for this? 4. What means are being used by wise employers to avoid struggle between labor and capital? 5. How does the entrance of women into industrial life affect the family system?

## 3. Commerce and Finance

*Topic 1: Financing China.*

References: Pp. 456-8.

Questions: 1. What were China's first important foreign loans? 2. Why were they made? 3. What was the result of the Boxer trouble upon the finances of China? 4. What does the writer say about the policy of the Manchu government in its foreign loans? 5. How does the policy of the Republic differ? 6. What good does the writer believe may come to China from the delay in the making of a loan through the Consortium? 7. What evidence is there that he may be right?

*Topic 2: China's Progress in Industry.*

References: Pp. 489-90.

Questions: 1. What agreement has been made in Harbin about beancake? 2. What is said to be the purpose of this agreement? 3. From what countries does China buy her kerosene lamps? 4. What factory has been established for the making of such lamps in China? 5. Show on a map the chief wheat producing regions of China? 6. Locate on this map the flour mills that are listed. 7. In America the flour producing center is Minneapolis which is much further north than Shanghai. How do you account for this difference between the two countries? 8. Is it due to a difference in the latitude of the wheat producing regions? 9. Can you think of any other reasons?

# The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK

MARSHAL,

DISBURSING OFFICER,

Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL,

Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

## Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

## Minutes of Recent Proceedings

### Hearings:

May 2, 1921, Cause No. 1343, Koenigsberger v. Hauert; on the merits; Mr. Kentwell for plaintiff, Mr. Schuhl for defendant; testimony taken of both parties and of witnesses Benjamin, Spier and Mrs. Koenigsberger; argued and submitted.

" 2, " " " 1199, Burton v. Burton; default of defendant taken; testimony of plaintiff and witnesses Johnsford and Davies heard; submitted.

" 2, " " " 1092, Ransom et al v. Martin; on motion to dismiss.

" 4, " " " In re Elmer M. Buesch's Estate; (Consular court, district of Tsinan No. 2); on final account and report of distribution.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of  
RICHARD F. HAZELTON  
Deceased.

Cause No. 1256  
Estate No. 364

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Oct. 23, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

F. J. SCHUHL  
Administrator  
11 Whangpoo Road

SHANGHAI TUG & LIGHTER CO. vs. BARQUE CHIN PU

(Cause No. 916; filed February 11, 1921.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court)

1. **SALVAGE; COMPENSATION.** There is no fixed rate of compensation for salvage; circumstances to be considered in determining same enumerated.
2. **Id: Id: AWARD** of Tls. 1500. for salving a ship which sold for Mex. 27,000. considered reasonable where she would otherwise have been a total loss and the time consumed was nearly three days, tho the other circumstances were not extraordinary, *Stirling Fessenden, Esq.*, for defendant.

*Fleming, Davies & Bryan by R. T. Bryan, Esq., contra.*

LOBINGIER J.:

This is a libel in admiralty for salvage. It is admitted that there was "salvage of low order" and the sole question is the amount of the award. The libellant's manager testifies that there is no usual percentage in such cases and in this he is supported by the books.<sup>1</sup> Under the ancient Rhodian sea law, indeed, salvors are said<sup>2</sup> to have received from a tenth to a half according to conditions. But salvage then was considered more in the nature of prize while now it is treated as compensation.<sup>3</sup>

The Supreme Court<sup>4</sup> more than half a century ago, enumerated the following as the main ingredients in determining the amount of the reward for salvage:

"(1) The labor expended by the salvors in rendering the salvage service. (2) The promptitude, skill, and energy displayed in rendering the service and saving the property, (3) The value of the property employed by the salvors in rendering the service, and the danger to which such property was exposed. (4) The risk incurred by the salvors in securing the property from the impending peril. (5) The value of the property saved. (6) The degree of danger from which the property was rescued."

In the case at bar neither the labor expended nor the skill displayed by the salvor are claimed to have

1. Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (2nd Ed.), XXIV, 1205.
2. Taylor v. Twenty Five Thousand Dollars, 23 Fed. Cas. 806 and citations.
3. "Salvage should be regarded in the light of compensation and reward, and not in the light of prize." *Bardley J. in Murphy v. The Sultote, 5 Fed. 102.*
4. The Blackwall v. Tug Co., 10 Wall. 1, 19 L.ed. 870.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Thos. W. Simmons & Co., Inc.,  
Plaintiff.

Cause No. 1337  
Civil No. 460

v.

Roy W. Gilmore, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Filed April 21, 1921.

N. E. LURTON, Acting Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
to the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

ROY W. GILMORE.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to subject to judgment in favor of plaintiff a certain sum amounting to \$5000.00 United States currency deposited with the American Express Company at Shanghai, China in favor of defendant.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER  
Judge of the United States Court for China, at  
Shanghai, China, April 21, 1921.

N. E. LURTON, Acting Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

*Judgments and Orders :*

|                                 |                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| April 29, 1921, Cause No. 1300, | Shaw v. Rea and Gallagher; order overruling demurrers.                                                    |
| May 3, " " " " 1199,            | Burton v. Burton; decree.                                                                                 |
| " 3, " " " " 1092,              | Ransom et al v. Martin; order of dismissal.                                                               |
| " 3, " " " " 935,               | Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co; order making Alexis F. Agareff an additional party plaintiff. |

*Miscellaneous Filings :*

|                                 |                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| April 29, 1921, Cause No. 1092, | S. A. Ransom et al vs. Paul M. Martin; motion and notice.                                                     |
| " 30, " " " " 1098,             | Ring Mow Zu et al vs. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; stipulation.                                                  |
| " 30, " " " " 1343,             | Koenigsberger vs. Hauert; stipulation.                                                                        |
| May 2, " " " " 1092,            | Ransom et al vs. Martin; motion.                                                                              |
| " 2, " " " " 1325,              | Allway vs. Robert Dollar Co.; stipulation.                                                                    |
| " 2, " " " " 1343,              | Koenigsberger vs. Hauert; reply.                                                                              |
| " 3, " " " " 1075,              | In re Harry Finkelstein's Estate; affidavit of publication.                                                   |
| " 3, " " " " 1376,              | In re Yost's Estate; affidavit of publication.                                                                |
| " 3, " " " " 1275,              | In re Spong's Estate; affidavit of publication.                                                               |
| " 3, " " " " 1316,              | In re Dietrich's Estate; affidavit of publication.                                                            |
| " 3, " " " " 1277,              | In re Loveland's Estate; affidavit of publication.                                                            |
| " 3, " " " " 1344,              | Cooke vs. Fowler, Boyd, Leighton & Dubois; receipt.                                                           |
| " 3, " " " " 1274,              | Yang Ting Dzung vs. International Bank et al; alias summons issued.                                           |
| " 4, " " " " 1350,              | Baring vs. Klass; Marshal's return of summons.                                                                |
| " 4, " " " " 1326,              | Hogg, Karanjia & Co. vs. W. F. Cary; answer; counter claim.                                                   |
| " 4, " " " " 1343,              | Koenigsberger vs. Hauert; stipulation.                                                                        |
| " 5, " " " " ,                  | In re Estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, (Consular Court District of Tsinan, Estate No. 2); final account.         |
| May 5, 1921, Cause No. 935,     | Dokoutchaeff vs. China Mongolia Export Co.; exception.                                                        |
| " 5, " " " " 135,               | Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd. vs. Green Star Steamship Company, a Corporation; petition; summons issued. |

been extraordinary. The salvaged vessel, the Chin Pu, was anchored about six miles north of Gutzlaff and more than two thirds of the time was consumed in locating her. There was some difficulty, because of heavy sea, in passing the tow line, but once this was effected the "Chin Pu" was towed to Woosung within twelve hours. The value of the rescuing launch the "Victoria" is placed by libellant's manager at Tls. 17,000. to 185,000. but there were no rocks at the place of anchorage and, the captain states, no danger of loss of life or of wreck of the "Victoria" tho he thinks the "Chin Pu" would have been a total wreck had she not been rescued. She was sold, after much effort, for Mex. \$27,000.

Awards of five<sup>5</sup> and three<sup>6</sup> and even lesser<sup>7</sup> percentages of the value of the salvaged craft have been allowed in cases not unlike this in the admiralty courts of the United States. Allowing for the time consumed, the other circumstances not being extraordinary, we are of the opinion that an award of Tls. 1500. would be about the proper sum and it is accordingly decreed to the libellant to be paid out of proceeds now in the Marshal's hands, from the sale.

5. The R. R. Rhodes, 82 Fed. 751. Cf. The M. B. Stetson, 16 Fed. Cas 1272.
6. The Alamo, 75 Fed. 602; The Plymouth Rock, 9 Fed. 413.
7. The Western Star, 157 Fed. 489. See some of the cases reviewed in The Neto, 15 Fed. 819.

**ANNUAL STATEMENT**

of the

**CHINA REALTY CO., LTD..**

For the fiscal year ending January 31, 1921.

A corporation organized under the

Act of Congress of March 2, 1903.

(32 U.S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 978, p. 947)

The officers of said corporation are :

|                                                                                                                          | Salary.         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| President Robert H. Parker .....                                                                                         | Tls. 5,400.00   |
| Secretary & Manager William A. Adams.....                                                                                | Tls. 7,200.00   |
| Treasurer Arthur J. Israel.....                                                                                          | Tls. 5,400.00   |
| The actual cash value of its property is.....                                                                            | Tls. 564,370.38 |
| consisting of Land and Buildings, Cash in Bank, Outstanding Accounts, Stocks, Office Furniture and Fittings, Motor Cars. |                 |

Its actual paid-up capital is .....Tls. 200,000.00  
being an <sup>in</sup>crease during the past year of .....Tls. NIL

The number of shares of its capital stock outstanding is 4,000, being an <sup>in</sup>crease of NIL during the past year.

The amount paid in on each share of stock is. Tls. 50.00

The debts and liabilities of said corporation are.....Tls. 353,827.00

Being an <sup>in</sup>crease during the past year of.....Tls. NIL

Incurred as follows :

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Mortgages on Real Estate..... | Tls. 334,275.00 |
| Open Account .....            | Tls. 11,552.36  |
| Preference Shares .....       | Tls. 8,000.00   |
| Secured .....                 | Tls. 334,275.00 |
| Unsecured .....               | Tls. 19,552.36  |

R. H. Parker, *President.*  
Wm. A. Adams, *Secretary.*  
A. J. Israel, *Treasurer.*



## At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. H. Reiban, New York; Miss S. M. Libbey, Toledo; Miss Mary Whitaker, Toledo; Mrs. and Miss Robertson, London; Weltery A. Adams, Swatow; H. M. Starr, Kobe; W. E. Boddighana, Kobe; W. Macdonald, San Francisco; J. H. Mansson, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Terrill, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Arthur, New York; G. S. Crinickihams, Peking; B. Frank Bunnet, Peking; Miss Helen M. Hext, San Francisco; Miss M. M. Shirls, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Terrill, St. Louis; T. J. Worthan, Tientsin; Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Honolulu; Mrs. Philip Spalding, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Boulon, Honolulu; Charles W. Bartlett, Honolulu; Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Violette, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brun, New York; Miss Fannie Bell, Washington; J. W. Sandert, Tulsa; T. W. Gill; Mr. and Mrs. Barendsen, Hongkong; Miss Elizabeth Cone, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Arlt; R. J. Corbett; R. B. Whicker, Hankow; R. Sassoon, Hankow; Mrs. Ben C. Hyde; Miss Florence Hyde; Harrison, Tonisville; Endy, Tonisville; Ben W. Hyde; Mrs. Mary P. Endy; Mrs. Estelle Lindsay; Mrs. F. D. Harrison, Kansas City; Miss L. Harrison, Kansas City; Mrs. B. W. Bailey, San Francisco; Mrs. J. G. Buell, Tulsa; Mrs. Jane B. Clough, Kansas City; Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Priest; Mrs. A. M. Fienback; Mrs. F. C. Allen, Cleveland; Mrs. N. Lehman, Kansas City; Mrs. E. Lasson, Kansas City; Miss L. A. Oliver, Kansas City; Mrs. B. S. Gailley, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Gill, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanders, Tulsa; Mrs. H. C. Ashley.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Heath, Shanghai; D. C. Brock, Chicago; Jas. E. Naismith, Glasgow; Strijevsk, Peking; Miss V. Mizora, Peking; Le Podelsky, Peking; E. Baud, Hongkong; Albert Sutermeiler, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Seitz, Hongkong; Mrs. Leuxweiler, Hongkong; James M. Wilcox; S. G. Nee, New York; J. Morgan Clements, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. Caralp, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Ostwalt, New York; Dr. and Mrs. B. Wuth, Basle; Ch. Jasson, Local; H. Sauve; A. Rez; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bayd; H. J. Vollenweider, Hongkong; T. K. Beard, California; B. F. Surryhne, California; Sir Elfa. Kadoorie, Hongkong; L. E. S. Wakefield, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rebsamen, Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Davis, Hongkong; Mrs. H. E. Pollard, England; J. Commerays, Saigon; Lt. Margot, Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bar, Paris; H. Sinkekrid; Local; W. D. J. Preston, Tientain.

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SHANGHAI

## WHO'S WHO IN CHINA?

The second edition of this popular and useful book dealing with the leading men of China prominent in official, business and professional life is now ready for distribution. The second edition contains all biographies that appeared in the first edition and in addition the biographies of approximately 100 additional personages of importance. Each biography is accompanied by a photograph and this year there is an index making it a book of easy reference.

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